

751. Also, petition of Brooklyn Bar Association, favoring the increase of salaries for Federal judges; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

752. By Mr. O'CONNELL of New York: Petition of the National Metal Trades Association of New York, favoring the passage of House bill 4798; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

753. Also, petition of the Edwards Bros., of Ann Arbor, Mich., favoring the Perkins bill; to the Committee on Patents.

754. Also, petition of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, urging a Federal investigation of the American Telegraph & Telephone Co., of which the New York Telephone Co. is but a subsidiary; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

755. Also, petition of the Merchants Protective Association of New York, favoring the passage of the Federal judges' salary increase bill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

756. Also, petition of the Salt Lake Hardware Co., of Salt Lake City, Utah, favoring House bill 3857, the Gooding-Hoch bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SATURDAY, February 20, 1926

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, from whom cometh all wisdom, all righteousness, and all power, regard us in mercy and hold not Thy Holy Spirit from us. Unto Thee we come with our failures and with our sins and ask for divine compassion and forgiveness. Bring our souls into touch with the everlasting sources of our beings. Inspire them with that spiritual quality which God, our heavenly Father, shares with His earthly children. Give us a quenchless desire to serve and to love, born of hunger and restlessness, until we find rest and peace in God. Bless all members of this Chamber and all officers. If we make mistakes, may we atone for them promptly; if we have faults, may we try to correct them. Always encourage us to keep our eyes toward the future and ever toward the light. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

### PARKWAY COMMISSION

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House a resolution from the Senate.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Ordered*, That the House of Representatives be requested to return to Senate the bill (H. R. 4785) entitled "An act to enable the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway Commission to complete the acquisition of the land authorized to be acquired by the public buildings appropriation act, approved March 4, 1913, for the connecting parkway between Rock Creek Park, the Zoological Park, and Potomac Park."

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the request of the Senate will be complied with and the bill returned.

There was no objection.

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee until February 24, 1926.

### SOLOMON'S LODGE, NO. 1

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, yesterday morning, following the receipt of a message from the Senate announcing that certain bills had been passed, I made an inquiry concerning Senate Joint Resolution 58, one of those which was messaged. This was done upon the idea that the proper committee of the House had reported the bill, and therefore it could be taken up and passed under the general rule. It was found upon investigation that the House committee had not reported the bill. It is a matter in which the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. EDWARDS] is directly interested, and I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Georgia may have a moment in which to make a statement.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the intentions of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GARRETT] to try to assist in the early passage of this resolution. I ask that the resolution be no longer held on the Speaker's table, but referred to the Committee on the Library, because I am sure we will get an early report from that committee. I ask that the resolution be given that direction.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will so refer the resolution.

### AIR MAIL SERVICE

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House the following resolution of the Senate.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Ordered*, That the House of Representatives be requested to return to the Senate the bill (S. 776) entitled "An act to authorize and provide for the payment of the amounts expended in the construction of hangars and the maintenance of flying fields for the use of the air mail service of the Post Office Department."

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the request of the Senate will be complied with and the bill returned.

There was no objection.

### THE REVENUE BILL

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I wish to make a brief announcement to the House. I am sure that all the Members are deeply interested in the revenue bill and in knowing when the conference report will be submitted to the House. After consultation with the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, I am authorized to state to the House that it is his judgment it will not be possible to have the conference report ready for consideration before Tuesday morning. We had hoped that we might reach it on Monday.

Mr. BARKLEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TILSON. Yes.

Mr. BARKLEY. Is that to interfere with the program that has already been agreed upon with respect to Tuesday?

Mr. TILSON. If it does, I think the House will be glad to make good any time that is taken from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. If it transpires that we can consider the conference report on Tuesday morning, I shall then ask unanimous consent to extend the time for the consideration of the business from the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. The gentleman from Kentucky will realize that we are eager to consider the conference report on the revenue bill just as soon as we possibly can, but it is doubtful whether it will be ready by Tuesday. However, I wish to inform the Members that it is certain the bill can not be considered before Tuesday morning.

### INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 9341) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the independent offices appropriation bill, with Mr. BEGG in the chair.

The Clerk reported the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. By previous agreement there is one hour remaining of general debate, one-half controlled by the gentleman from Indiana and one-half by the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. SANDLIN].

Mr. SANDLIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WHITEHEAD].

Mr. WHITEHEAD. Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen of the House, the last Congress enacted a law authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to determine the boundaries and area of the proposed Shenandoah National Park in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia, to receive offers of donations, and to secure options on lands within its area. No report has yet been made to Congress. It is presumed that the Secretary is waiting to be assured that the people of Virginia are sufficiently interested in securing this great national park by making the necessary offers and contributions before making his report. My information is that the Old Dominion is arousing herself rapidly to the realization of the importance of this wonderful opportunity. The valley counties and northern Virginia have naturally been more active and enthusiastic than other parts of the State, but other sections and localities are becoming more and more interested as the time draws near for the report of the Secretary of the Interior. For instance, I notice from the Danville Register that the city of Danville, in the district which I have the honor to represent and which is located 150 miles or more from the proposed park, is determined to subscribe its full quota. Committees are being formed in the counties and cities of the several congressional districts throughout the State for the purpose of converting this proposal into an assurance of success. On account of unpropitious weather and seasons last year, it is not to be expected that some parts of the rural districts will be able to contribute as

largely as they desire, but it is confidently believed that all will do their share.

There are many reasons why this section of the country should have a national park. Out of the 19 national parks maintained and improved by the National Government only one of them, Lafayette, in Maine, is located east of the Mississippi River. The principal reason of this is, because the Government owned large areas of land in the West especially suited for park purposes, which could be easily converted into parks. In fact, the central idea in the beginning of park making by the Government was conservation of our forests. The first national park was the Hot Springs Park, established in 1832, and the second was Yellowstone, established 40 years afterwards, in 1872. It was many years after the establishment of these parks before the Congress began to make appropriations for their improvement as places of recreation and education of the American people.

The great demand for national parks and for beautifying those already in existence did not begin until the World War, when travel to Europe by American tourists and sight-seers was automatically stopped on account of the war. For several years preceding the war it was estimated that Americans traveling abroad for pleasure and sight-seeing expended around \$300,000,000 per year in Europe alone. During the war this class of people began to travel in our own country, and they found that the scenic beauty of the United States was equal to that of any other part of the world. The result has been a great increase in the number of tourists and visitors to our national parks since the war, and an actual decrease in travel abroad. For instance, the Director of National Parks in his report for 1924 states that in 1913 the number of visitors to our national parks and monuments was 251,703, and in 1924 was 1,670,908, an increase of 563 per cent, while foreign travel of Americans in 1913 was 245,192, and in 1923 was 241,640, a decrease of 1.5 per cent. This shows that the American people are waking up to a realization of the fact that in the constellation of nations we are not only at the top of the list in agriculture, commerce, finance, and manufactures, but that our mountains, our forests, our streams, our geysers, our caverns, our cascades, our falls, our pinnacles, our lakes, and our sky-lines are as wonderful in their beauty and as sublime in their grandeur as any on the face of the earth. You remember in Jean Valjean when Hugo digressed long enough to write those grand essays on genius and nature, he says that "There could be no Alps without Jura." We could say that there could be no Rockies without Pikes Peak, no falls without the Yosemite, Great Falls and Niagara, no Alaskan range without Mount McKinley, no canyons without Grand Canyon, no trees without sequoias, no mountain lakes without the Sylvan and the Crater, no geysers without Old Faithful, no boiling springs without Hot Springs, and no mountain roads without The Needles.

Our American tourists and travelers have been pouring gold into the lap of Europe for many years in an effort to gratify that universal instinct of love of the beauties of nature. Now that we have made it possible and preferable to indulge this pleasurable passion in the wonderlands of our own country, we should in turn invite our European friends to come over and take luncheon around the hearthstone of American nature under the great blue cloth which she has spread over our mountains in full view of the beautiful green carpet covering the peaceful valleys alongside. I am sure that Virginia will be glad to join in this invitation with the hope that by the time the season is open the proposed Shenandoah Park will be numbered among the national parks of the country. If Virginia did not have a suitable location and site for a park, we could not hope for this good fortune, but the fact is that the proposed Shenandoah National Park meets all the requirements laid down by Secretary Work and the Southern Appalachian National Park Committee. These requirements are:

1. Mountain scenery with inspiring perspectives and delightful details.
2. Areas sufficiently extensive and adaptable so that annually millions of visitors might enjoy the benefits of outdoor life and communion with nature without the confusion of overcrowding.
3. A substantial part to contain forests, shrubs, and flowers, and mountain streams with picturesque cascades and waterfalls overhanging with foliage, all untouched by the hand of man.
4. Abundant springs and streams available for camps and fishing.
5. Opportunities for protecting and developing the wild life of the area and the whole to be a natural museum, preserving outstanding features of the southern Appalachians as they appeared in the early pioneer days.
6. Accessibility by rail and road.

Secretary Work, in his report addressed to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. SINNOTT], chairman of the Committee on the Public Lands, and dated January 26, 1925, after referring to the site of the proposed Shenandoah National Park as the first choice of the committee, says:

The site in the Blue Ridge Mountains selected by the committee is within a three-hour ride of the National Capital and readily accessible to a population of 40,000,000 people. Its scenic qualities fully measure up to national-park standards, and it lies in a region rich in associations with the early history of our country and particularly of the Revolutionary and Civil War periods.

Again in that report the committee, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, refers to the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia as the "outstanding and logical place for the creation of the first national park in the southern Appalachians."

Giving some of the facts upon which the committee based its opinion in the selection of the proposed Shenandoah region as first choice, the report says:

It has many canyons and gorges, with beautiful cascading streams. It has some splendid primeval forests, and the opportunity is there to develop an animal refuge of national importance. Along with the whole southern Appalachians, this area is full of historic interest, the mountains looking down on valleys with their many battle fields of Revolutionary and Civil War periods, and the birthplaces of many of the Presidents of the United States. Within easy access are the famous caverns of the Shenandoah Valley.

The greatest single feature, however, is a possible skyline drive along the mountain top following a continuous ridge and looking down westerly on the Shenandoah Valley from 2,500 to 3,500 feet below, and also commanding a view of the Piedmont plain stretching easterly to the Washington Monument, which landmark of our National Capital may be seen on a clear day. Few scenic drives in the world could surpass it.

We therefore recommend the creation of a national park in the part of the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia above described and shown approximately on the accompanying map.

We have not attempted to estimate the cost of acquiring this area as we are not sure that it falls within the scope of our committee's work. We suggest, however, that a spirit of constructive cooperation on the part of the State of Virginia and among some of the large landowners of this region with whom we have been in touch promises reasonable prices and perhaps a number of donations.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. TEMPLE], who was chairman of this committee, made a beautiful and historical contribution to the subject in his statement before the Committee on the Public Lands when he said:

Within the boundaries indicated there are features that I will venture to say are little known even to Virginians who live near by, for we learned that the men who went with our committee were as much surprised at the principal features in that tract as the members of the committee were.

Mr. SMITH. How did you travel—on horseback?

Mr. TEMPLE. On horseback and on foot.

Mr. THOMAS. Did it do you any harm to travel on foot?

Mr. TEMPLE. It did us a great deal of good. When I was in there with Colonel Smith we spent about a week going on horseback to places inaccessible to wheeled vehicles. In some places, however, there are roads that cross the tract; the proposed Lee Highway crosses about one-third the way south from the northern tip and the old Spottswood Trail crosses about one-third of the way north from the southern end. Governor Spottswood, of Virginia, in 1716 organized a group of men around the Virginia court, if we may call it that, to go exploring in that section. They followed an old Indian trail; they shod their horses for that purpose, we are told, which was not common in Virginia in those days. They reached a point on the Blue Ridge from which they could see down into the Shenandoah Valley. At that point a monument has been built recently. Governor Spottswood and his companions went on down into the valley and took possession of it in the name of King George. He gave the name Euphrates to the river now known as the Shenandoah, and buried a bottle in the valley with a paper in it taking possession of the valley of the Euphrates in the name of King George. That was something over 200 years ago.

The historical interest as well as the scenic beauty of this park will be very great. There are many historical battle fields in the Shenandoah Valley; the residences of men who were not only great Virginians but great Americans are within easy distance of the park itself. The great caverns at Luray and elsewhere in the valley, while not included within the boundaries of the park, are easily accessible.

The statement of Col. Glenn S. Smith, chief engineer, United States Topographic Service, is not only important in its portrayal of the scenic beauty of the area where the proposed park is to be located, but is a most valuable suggestion to the people of Virginia of the great financial as well as social bene-



fits which will follow in the wake of the establishment of this park to the whole State. I quote from his statement as follows:

The location of this park, being as it is practically halfway between Canada and the Gulf and only a few hundred miles from the Atlantic Ocean, lies in the midst of 40,000,000 of people that are accessible to that area, within a day's ride on the train or within two days' ride in automobiles, so one of the greatest problems facing the park located in the Blue Ridge will be the one of taking care of the people. There is probably no park anywhere in the United States that would have such a large number of people living in the immediate vicinity to take advantage of the park. In fact, it would be, you might say, a great municipal park, capable of being developed like one of our great parks in the neighborhood of the large cities; for instance, like the Interstate Park, of which Major Welch is the chief engineer, in the vicinity of New York.

This park, I would like to say, has all the features that we find anywhere in the Blue Ridge in a very small area. It has mountain peaks; we call them peaks; they rise on the East from an elevation of about 600 feet up to 4,000 or 4,200 feet, which is the highest, and on the west side, from about 1,000 feet, so it gives a relief of about 3,200 feet; from 3,000 to 3,500 feet. \* \* \*

The waterfalls and cascades number hundreds, and there are beautiful cascades; they do not compare with some of the cascades on the west coast and in the Rockies, but they run for several miles, falls running from 20 to 100 feet; not short falls, but cascades.

Colonel Smith also refers to the trout streams in that section of the Blue Ridge Mountains whose mileage aggregates around five or six hundred miles, and he says:

They are trout streams with trout in them, which would give fishing, under certain restrictions, in the park in the fishing season.

The most exacting could not wish for better evidence of the fitness of the proposed site, containing about 430,000 acres, for a great national park in this section of the Nation, and Virginians are gratified to know that the Secretary of the Interior and the distinguished committee appointed by him have awarded the first choice to the "Mother of States." This is a compliment which we prize most highly. While we are well aware of the fact that no consideration was given to the question of the genealogy of the States, I venture to believe that it might not be considered unbecoming in me to refer to the pride which the mother State takes in her offspring. A bit of the history of her motherhood might be interesting.

When Sir Walter Raleigh sent his first expedition to the New World in 1584, there were two small ships, one under the command of Capt. Philip Amidas, and the other commanded by Capt. Arthur Barlow. They landed in July of that year at Roanoke Island, now a part of North Carolina. While exploring the neighboring country they met with the Indians, and inquired of them the name of the country. The Indians informed them that its name was Wingandacoa—the word meaning "What pretty clothes you wear." When the expedition returned to England, Queen Elizabeth summoned Captain Amidas and Captain Barlow to the royal palace for a report. During the conversation with the Queen she was told that the name of the new country was Wingandacoa. At this, however, the Queen demurred and immediately informed the two captains that she christened it then and there Virginia, in honor of herself. For many years afterwards all the region in America claimed by England was known as Virginia.

Capt. John Smith, in the history of his travels, devotes a chapter to "The sixth voyage, 1606, to another part of Virginia," in which he gives the boundaries of Virginia as follows:

But this Virginia is a country in America between the degrees of 34 and 45 of north latitude. The bounds thereof on the east side are the great ocean; on the south lyeth Florida; on the north Nova Francia; as for the west thereof the limits are unknown.

These boundaries are verified in the preamble of the charter of James I, executed in 1603, making grants to the London Co. and the Plymouth Co., in the following language:

To make habitation, plantation, and to deduce a colony of our people into that part of America commonly called Virginia, situate, lying, and being all along the sea coasts between 4° and 30° northerly latitude from the equinoctial line and 5° and 40° of the same latitude.

Virginia takes delight in the fact that she has so many beautiful daughters and granddaughters carved out of this great area south of the Canadian border, all the way down the Atlantic coast to and including parts of South Carolina and Georgia; and when the Shenandoah National Park is established the old mother State will be expecting all of them to pay her a visit to view the "divine sculpture and architecture" of this twentieth national university of nature, where, in the

words of the great dramatist, they will find "tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, sermons in stones, and good in everything." [Applause.]

Mr. SANDLIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield one minute to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. ABERNETHY].

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I do not rise for the purpose of discussing great matters of state, but to extend to the House an invitation to eat some of the famous North Carolina Smyrna Bay oysters, beginning at noon in the House restaurant below, on Monday, February 22. These oysters are furnished to me through the courtesy of a constituent of mine, Mr. J. E. Woodland, of Morehead City, N. C. They will be served in the restaurant of the House, beginning at noon. The Speaker, the Members of the House, the House officers, and members of the press are all invited. [Applause.]

Mr. WASON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. SUMMERS].

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, no nation ever became rich and great and powerful by swapping dollars with itself. [Applause.]

In all of these America is the premier Nation of the world to-day, but America can not long maintain her supremacy without a merchant marine.

Many years ago, when I first entered several European ports, I was surprised and humiliated to find there passenger and cargo vessels floating all flags except the Stars and Stripes.

My desire to see the American flag on the seven seas has never waned. It is then with no inconsiderable interest that I present a brief statement of the American Emergency Fleet as we find it to-day. My remarks, of course, do not include privately owned American vessels sailing now under the American flag.

Two hundred and ninety-three cargo ships, 24 passenger, and 21 tankers, a total of 338 ships, were operated by the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation in 1924.

In 1925 there were 299 cargo, or freight, vessels operated, 20 passenger, and 14 tankers, or oil carrying vessels—a total of 333.

The 20 passenger vessels operate from Seattle to the Orient and from New York to the British Isles and north Europe.

The freight vessels go to all parts of the world, as the following table will indicate:

To—	
Northern Europe.....	69
United Kingdom and Ireland.....	60
Japan, China, and the Philippines.....	44
South America.....	30
Africa.....	14
Southern Europe and Mediterranean.....	13
Australia and New Zealand.....	11
Scandinavian and Baltic.....	8
West Indies.....	2

During the fiscal year of 1924 the total operating revenue amounted to \$103,625,416.83. The expenses were \$141,046,661.33.

During 1925 the revenue from ships was \$100,460,150.07. The expenses were \$128,319,166.18.

On December 31, 1925, there were 800 steel cargo ships tied up. This included 186 ships sold to the Ford Co. but not yet delivered. This laid-up fleet is in the harbors of New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Mobile, New Orleans, Orange (Tex.), San Francisco, Portland (Oreg.), and Seattle.

On the average two caretakers are assigned to each ship. In 1925 it cost \$2,848,633.30 to maintain these laid-up vessels.

During the fiscal year 1925 a total of 58 ships were sold. Since July 1, 1925, the Fleet Corporation has sold American private owners—the American Export Line, 18 ships; the Pan America Line, 4 ships; the South Africa Line, 5 ships; the Pacific-Argentine-Brazil Line, 6 ships; and 2 to W. R. Grace Co. and 68 to other private owners.

As you know, the American merchant marine is what we have left over from ships built during the war. The United States Lines are operated under the supervision of the Fleet Corporation, which itself is under the general supervision of the United States Shipping Board. The shipping policy of the United States is very well defined in a recent letter from the Shipping Board to importers, exporters, and shippers:

The merchant marine act defines the shipping policy of the United States to be the doing of whatever may be necessary to develop American vessels sufficient to carry the greater portion of our commerce. The United States Shipping Board was directed by the Congress to establish strategic trade routes and to operate such vessels on steamship lines as in its judgment are desirable for the promotion, development, expansion, and maintenance of the foreign trade, with a view to furnishing adequate, regular, certain, and permanent service. Such lines in permanent service have been established and are in efficient operation. Due to limited appropriations, however, the full program



of carrying a major portion of American commerce in American ships can not be accomplished for the present, nor could it be done at all without the fullest cooperation of you and other American shippers.

The Shipping Board operates no vessels in the coastwise trade and it operates no vessels in the foreign trade in competition with privately owned American vessels. Excluding the West Indies services and certain industrial carriers, of the three hundred and odd vessels now engaged in overseas foreign trade under the American flag, only 26 are privately owned and more than 275 are operated by the Government under the direction of the Shipping Board. It having proven impossible to transfer the vessels to private American capital under present world conditions, the situation is this: Government operation or no operation at all under the American flag.

Transportation charges, when domestic, can be regulated by Congress through Government agency. Discriminatory charges against American commerce on the ocean can be prevented only by the operation of ships under the flag of the Nation, therefore but for these vessels the American importers and exporters would be without voice in the determination of ocean freight charges that insure protection to those elements in our industrial life from the farmer to the consumer.

The Shipping Board does not operate in competition with privately owned American-flag lines. As soon as the Shipping Board finds that the American-flag owners are properly protecting the routes they take their vessels off. It is the policy of the Government not to run in competition with American-flag vessels. When they are assured that the trade is taken care of they will withdraw.

Testimony before our committee indicates that prior to the establishment of the United States lines freight often wandered over the seas under foreign flags and was long delayed in reaching its destination, thus hindering American commerce.

Freight now goes direct from New York to South American ports in about 24 days, whereas under foreign flags it sometimes went first to Europe and then back to South America.

In an unusually instructive address on January 29 our colleague, WILLIAM E. HULL, in speaking of South American trade, said:

The merchant marine now established by the United States is the most important of all. You can now write a letter to the United States from Buenos Aires with an order and have the goods at the store door in 44 days, and before three to four and sometimes six months was necessary to make the delivery. Quick mail delivery, quick service in the transportation of United States products, and reliable guaranteed goods will gradually win the South American and make him our friend and customer. Whatever may happen, we should never allow our boats now going to South America to be sold to irresponsible people, and when they are sold we should in some way subsidize them, so that they may not be run off the seas by the competition of our rivals.

I have been informed by a wheat exporter of my State of Washington that the ability to promptly secure a United States cargo vessel has often furnished a prompt market at top prices for American export wheat. Had such vessels not been available, then the farmer would have been in the grip of his competitor.

It is interesting to note that 921,325 tons of wheat and 523,641 tons of flour were exported in American bottoms in 1925. Logs and lumber topped the list of exports, wheat followed, then petroleum, then raw cotton.

I shall insert a table giving all commodities in detail:

*Principal commodities carried by United States Shipping Board during fiscal year 1925 (in cargo tons of 2,240 pounds)*

[From Bureau of Research Report No. 275]

Commodities (50,000 cargo tons or over)	Imports	Exports	Total
Vegetables and products.....	225,312	230,478	455,790
Coconuts and copra.....	81,323	.....	81,323
Other fruits and nuts.....	62,753	.....	62,753
Sugar.....	72,158	57,636	129,794
Coffee.....	188,261	.....	188,261
Paper stock.....	87,617	.....	87,617
Paper manufactures.....	51,114	.....	51,114
Rubber.....	28,457	.....	28,457
Petroleum, candle.....	217,787	.....	217,787
Iron and steel manufactures.....	174,988	87,080	262,068
Logs and lumber.....	68,037	1,185,900	1,253,937
Wood pulp.....	144,024	.....	144,024
Dyeing and tanning material.....	72,335	.....	72,335
Chemicals, not elsewhere specified.....	70,206	.....	70,206
Seeds.....	97,536	.....	97,536
Wheat.....	.....	921,325	921,325
Rye.....	.....	122,305	122,305
Barley.....	.....	207,225	207,225
Wheat flour.....	.....	523,641	523,641
Meat, fish, and dairy products.....	.....	115,234	115,234
Tobacco and manufactures.....	.....	61,782	61,782
Cotton, raw.....	.....	668,838	668,838
Petroleum and products.....	.....	897,478	897,478

*Principal commodities carried by United States Shipping Board during fiscal year 1925 (in cargo tons of 2,240 pounds)—Continued*

Commodities (50,000 cargo tons or over)	Imports	Exports	Total
Machinery (including agricultural).....	.....	80,180	80,180
Vehicles.....	.....	82,778	82,778
Copper and manufactures.....	.....	128,838	128,838
Phosphate.....	.....	238,296	238,296
Naval stores.....	.....	97,804	97,804
All other.....	854,935	670,263	1,525,198
Total, United States Shipping Board.....	2,496,843	6,377,081	8,873,924

Mr. Chairman, an adequate merchant marine sailing under the American flag is the best guaranty of fair prices and fair dealing in the marts of the world for the products of American farms, American factories, and American labor. But we can not maintain an American merchant marine without support of American exporters and importers.

In my opinion, a widespread campaign of education and organization in behalf of American boats should be undertaken throughout America. Our recent experience with British rubber and the following letter from a British shipper point to that necessity:

AMERICAN LINES.

DEAR SIRS: In reply to your letters of the 18th and 29th ultimo. On no consideration whatever will my customers or myself receive any goods that are shipped by other steamers than British, especially from the United States of America.

To enable us to pay the pound of flesh and blood which the United States of America demands from us we must do our best to support British ships.

Yours faithfully,

WM. H. BANKIER.

The committee was also told of a large order for American automobiles on which a postscript stated they would not be accepted except in British bottoms.

I suggest that American importers and exporters paste this letter above the office desk and remember the American merchant marine.

Our merchant marine is one of our best guaranties of peace. It is indispensable in time of war. In peace times and in war it concerns every American citizen. It is the sheet anchor of American commerce, and commerce does not reside in seaports alone. It reaches into our grain fields, our cotton fields, our orchards, our mines, our forests, fisheries, and factories. It touches every man who labors, every man who produces.

A steady increase of Atlantic and Gulf ports shipping no doubt will occur. The commerce of the Pacific, and especially of Portland and Puget Sound ports, will go forward by leaps and bounds. Their strategic location several hundred miles nearer Alaska and the ever-increasing hordes of Asia guarantees their growth. We welcome to our ports the fleets and the shipping of all nations.

But the question of the future is, Shall the British merchant marine continue to master our Atlantic ports, and shall Japanese or American ships dominate the Pacific? [Applause.]

Mr. WASON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. STRONG].

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I wish to call the attention of Members of Congress to House bill 7895, which I have introduced, proposing a brief amendment to the Federal reserve act, but an amendment which, if adopted, may have a far-reaching effect, namely, the stabilization of the price level of commodities in general.

This amendment is to section 14 of the Federal reserve act, paragraph (d). This section and paragraph provide that—

Every Federal reserve bank shall have power \* \* \* (d) to establish from time to time, subject to review and determination of the Federal Reserve Board, rates of discount to be charged by the Federal reserve bank for each class of paper, which shall be fixed with a view of accommodating commerce and business—

The amendment strikes out the words "and business" and adds—

and promoting a stable price level for commodities in general—

And further adds—

All the powers of the Federal reserve system shall be used for promoting stability in the price level.

The meaning of price level is the average of prices for commodities in general at wholesale. This average of prices is indicated by an index number, so that as the measurement takes place month after month the changes in the index number describe the changes in the height of the price level. I have here a chart showing the price level for this country since 1909. Notice how this price level went up like a skyrocket



during the World War and later came down even more rapidly, since which time it has been fluctuating up and down between 140 and 165. At the right-hand side of the chart is shown the even condition of the price level that would result from the stabilization of the general price level.

This chart is constructed from data supplied by the United States Department of Labor, which measures the price level for the use of mankind; and so does Dun's Review, and Bradstreet's Weekly, and Prof. Irving Fisher, of Yale University.

This chart presents the changes in the price level—the changes in the average of the prices for commodities in general at wholesale, in this Nation.

Stated in another form, this chart pictures the changes in the purchasing power of United States money. The Constitution provides that—

Congress is empowered . . . to coin money and regulate the value thereof.

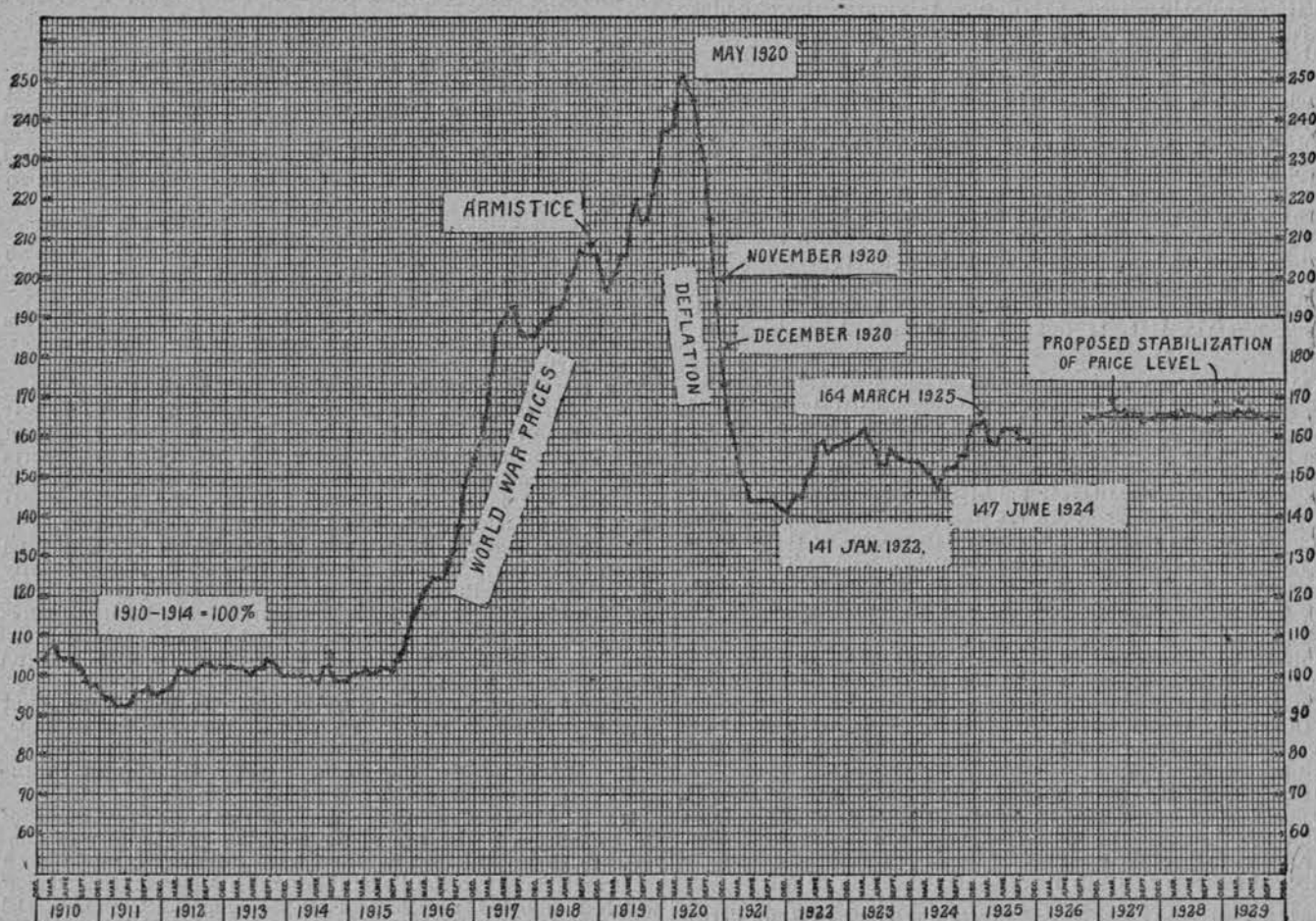
Now the proposal is that Congress shall instruct the members of the Government commission, the Federal Reserve

Board, to use the powers of the Federal reserve system for promoting stability in the value of money—stability in the price level for commodities in general. Our yardstick has a stable number of inches and our money should be stabilized in its purchasing power. Stable money is the ideal gold standard.

This price level now stands at about 160, a drop from 251, and my bill instructs the officials in the Federal reserve system to use the powers of the system "for promoting stability in the price level." In other words, in place of the existing discretionary power in a majority of the eight commissioners on the Federal Reserve Board to bring on falling prices, they should be obliged by law to hereafter operate the great Federal reserve system to maintain stability in the index number of general prices—the price level.

I am speaking of the average of prices, the price level. This average of prices for commodities at wholesale is represented by what is termed an "index number," which accurately shows the height of the price level month after month and year after year. The chart which I am showing has for its index number a measurement each month by the Depart-

PRICE-LEVEL CHART



ment of Labor in its Bureau of Statistics, using the wholesale prices of about 300 commodities and striking an average, which is represented by the index number. These commodities fluctuate in price among themselves according to the changes in supply and demand, and at the same time another deflation would again lower the prices of practically all products at wholesale.

Furthermore, all the countries of the earth would be injuriously affected, along with the evil effects in this Nation. That is, each nation throughout the world is endeavoring to maintain a stable par of exchange in its transactions of business with other peoples, and gold prices are the standard, actually dominated by the Federal Reserve Board in this country.

My bill when adopted will promote stability in the price level. The time has come, in my judgment, when the Congress of the United States, to whom is confided the exercise of the power "to coin money" and to "regulate the value thereof," should declare for stability. Now is the opportune time in the world's history when the needed stability can be attained.

We have nearly two-thirds of the world's gold and so can safely instruct for stability in the gold standard of prices.

In 1913 the Federal reserve bill of Senator Owen actually had in it a provision instructing the Federal reserve system to be so operated by its officials as to "promote stability in the price level." Furthermore, I am informed that this was written in the bill after it had been agreed to by the President and his financial advisers, but the World War was about to be fought and the time had not yet arrived for this great advance in the industrial and business world; but now the conditions are completely ripe in all directions. In addition to the essential factors for the maintaining of stability in the price level which I have mentioned are the additional elements:

First. The maintenance of the existing price level will be the most nearly just, as between debtors and creditors, taking into account the conditions as a whole.

Second. A further lowering of gold prices in this country will injure every human being in this world who is not a creditor in considerable degree; and even those large creditors are where they do not need more wealth, and they are vitally con-



cerned in making world conditions safe from the revolutionary radicalism which flares up whenever falling prices set in and unemployment increases.

Third. For now the sixth year a crisis has existed for the farming population, and one of the remedies is for Congress to instruct the Federal reserve officials to promote stability.

Why should we not seek to stabilize the general price level for the good of all, business, agriculture, and industry? Is it not time to take the money question out of politics or any special class? And at the same time develop the prosperity of all of our citizens and assist the world at large, for our Federal Reserve Board is controlling the gold price level of the entire world. Should not this gold standard of prices be a stable standard, to result in stable money and no longer be a standard that acts like a jumping jack, as is shown in the price level?

I ask the serious consideration of Members of the House to this proposition. I have asked the chairman of my Committee on Banking and Currency for a hearing on the bill I have introduced, and I have been assured that such opportunity will be given. If there is any objection to such legislation, I hope the Members will not hesitate to come to me and present their arguments. I have been for seven years a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency and have been trying to build up and strengthen our financial systems, both for agricultural and commercial interests. I do not want to do anything to weaken or impair them, but if we can, by such an amendment, stabilize the price level of commodities in general, why should we not do so? [Applause.]

Mr. WASON. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. WHEELER].

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. Chairman, in my opinion there is no greater problem before the country to-day than that which confronts us in the agricultural situation. It is so important and of such interest to so many people that it will require the most earnest, careful, and intelligent consideration on our part if we are to accomplish anything worth while in the solution of this great problem.

Every class of industry and labor has had its share of consideration and has secured such legislation as seemed best adapted to its success and development. Now, the time has come when the great number of our people engaged in the pursuit of agriculture must be considered and every measure possible advanced to bring relief to this great farming population.

Farming must, like any other business, be so conducted as to insure a fair profit for both labor and investment. Otherwise we can not expect high-class men to invest labor and money in farms. The present conditions can only result in driving from the farm the active, intelligent young men who are so soon to take up the burdens when we lay them down.

The present situation is in a large degree a result of the World War, or perhaps it is more nearly correct to say that long-existing conditions have been brought to a climax by the World War.

During the period between 1914 and 1920 the demand for food was so urgent that the larger production was secured by increased acreage. The war terminated some months earlier than had been expected; we had a large surplus of food products, but the other nations had no means with which to buy.

As a result prices on farm products began to drop early in 1920, and in some cases brought less than one-half the cost of production. The farmer not being sufficiently protected by legislation, which has provided for a protected market for the products of labor and industry, has been confronted by such serious conditions that he is at last compelled to turn to the Government for relief measures that will not only correct present conditions but give some assurance of better conditions in the future.

Agriculture must be placed on as sound a business basis as any other industry or occupation, for all industries, professions, and occupations are so related and so mutually dependent that when one fails all are affected. This is particularly true of the great business of agriculture, for upon its success the Nation depends for its food supply; and we know that a lack of food either in quantity or quality would soon effect the efficiency of our entire population.

To place agriculture on a business basis, inefficient farming methods must be overcome by study of more scientific methods of production and methods of decreasing the cost of production. The farmers are meeting this requirement by such agencies as the Farm Bureau, institutes, schools for agriculture and farm publications.

But to establish this work and make it worth while we must give earnest consideration to such measures as will bring relief now and insure future success.

Recently the House of Representatives passed the cooperative marketing bill, which is a step in the right direction. I confidently believe the Senate will pass this meritorious measure.

While for some time there seemed to be a lack of unity among our farmers as to their approval of measures most necessary to meet the present situation, there is evidence now of an increasing understanding and a mutual agreement on fundamental principles which will form a good working basis for framing practical farm-relief measures.

Personally, I regard the agricultural problem of such vital importance that I hope that Congress will not adjourn until we have passed some very necessary farm-relief legislation. [Applause.]

Mr. SANDLIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the remainder of my time, 14 minutes, to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ARNOLD].

Mr. ARNOLD. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend and revise my remarks in the Record.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. ARNOLD. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I desire to take the short time allotted to me to-day in this debate to again call attention to some of the conditions existing in the agricultural sections of this country. Coming as I do from a great agricultural State, of course my mind and thoughts are directly interested in that subject. I think the agricultural situation, the consideration of agricultural problems, transcend in importance any legislation that has been before the Congress or that may be brought before the Congress. We have heard a great deal of talk about tax reduction and economy. Of course, we are all in favor of economy, and we all join heartily in tax reduction. I am glad to see by the morning's paper that the conferees of the House and the Senate have gotten together and have ironed out the differences in the bill as it passed the House and Senate. There is no question now but that the people will have the reduction afforded them by the present tax measure, and that that reduction will be available to the income-tax payers for the 1925 incomes. It seems to me that we should now turn our attention to the consideration of the agricultural situation and give the farmers of the country remedial relief.

I do not desire to dwell at length upon the unfortunate plight of agriculture at this time. I would prefer to talk about more pleasant things, and I would not refer to it at all did I not think it might aid in some small measure in speeding up some remedial relief.

There are some forty millions of people directly engaged in agriculture in this country, and all are more or less dependent on agriculture for food and clothing. It is important for the well-being of the people of this country to have the equilibrium between agriculture and industry restored, if that is possible. Certainly we can at least partially aid in bringing about a better equality and we owe it to the country to put forth our best efforts along this line.

The security and independence of the Nation depends upon a well-balanced equilibrium between the food-producing public and our various commercial and industrial activities. Other industrial and commercial activities may prosper temporarily with an unhealthy agriculture, but their prosperity can not be sustained and permanent in the absence of a healthy, prosperous agriculture. Unfortunately, the scales are out of balance at the present time, and we are being transformed from an agricultural into a commercial Nation, at the expense of agriculture, at a pace all too rapid for the well-being of the American people.

Ours was a virgin soil, fertile and seemingly inexhaustible, when our forefathers first trod upon it. It is the foundation of our great economic superstructure. From it has sprung our mills, factories, cities, and our vast national wealth. Our unprecedented rise in the field of commercialism, our enviable commercial position among the nations of the world, is directly traceable to our vast food supply obtained at most reasonable prices. It is the foundation upon which the greatness and grandeur of America is builded. Unfortunately, we have attained this exalted position in the business and commercial world largely at the expense of a depleted soil fertility, and as a result thereof great farms that were once ancestral homesteads, teeming with life and action, are now lying idle and abandoned. Vast acres that once gave forth bountiful harvests, by reason of our policy of robbing the soil of its fertility, no longer respond to efforts of their possessors by producing sufficiently to repay costs of operations, and are gradually, by force of necessity, being thrown into the discard of neglected and abandoned areas.

But a few years ago about two-thirds of our population were engaged in tilling the soil and kindred pursuits. Now about one-third are so engaged. But a few years ago less than one-



quarter of our entire population was urban. The census of 1920 discloses that more than one-half reside in the cities and towns, and are engaged in commercial and industrial pursuits, and the movement from the country to the cities has been greatly accelerated during the past five years.

What has brought about this change and when will this exodus from rural communities to urban centers cease? It is not entirely economic. It is due in large part to special legislation enacted in the interest of industrial and commercial activities. During the colonial period and in the early days of the Republic, our manufactured articles came largely from abroad. Our forefathers, with wise acumen, clearly saw that the establishment of a well-balanced relation between agriculture and commercial industry was necessary for a self-sustaining, independent people and with that end in view fostered and developed commercial industry by staying the inroads of destructive foreign competition by well-established commercial industries of the Old World with our newborn industries to enable our infant industries to thrive and prosper free from the demoralizing effects of foreign competition. This was the inception of our tariff system in this country. Wise and beneficent in its origin, purposes, and early administration, its beneficiaries, having tasted the fruits of special privilege and possessing an insatiate desire for undue advantage, have been knocking at the door of Congresses from time to time for a fuller measure of that special privilege, although these infant industries have long since outgrown their swaddling clothes and have become great, powerful combinations of trade and capital successfully competing in the markets of the world. They usually got what they demanded, and not content with a fair tariff the acme of special privilege was granted them at their behest through the enactment of the so-called Fordney-McCumber tariff law now in effect.

Our national Congress has gone entirely too far in voting special privileges to the commercial and industrial classes of the people, and as a result thereof a great disparity has arisen between agriculture and these other interests. This must be corrected. We have by this system put props under highly protected interests in the nature of special-privilege enactments, and they have come to look upon special privilege in their behalf as a governmental function, and that the Government is not functioning properly unless it continues from year to year to put them up a little higher on the stilts of special privilege, while at the same time agriculture is left to trudge along as best it can without similar assistance.

Agriculture can not keep pace with commercial industry under such unequal handicaps, and as a result we are fast being transformed into a commercial, industrial Nation at the expense of our real basic industry, agriculture. These commercial industries tell us they can not prosper without the tariff subsidy. It would seem that a business that can not subsist without a governmental subsidy and that must be propped up by special privilege is indeed on an unstable foundation. But these same interests, when it is proposed to give agriculture some equivalent special consideration, cry loud and long. If we do not tear down the high tariff wall which props up their economic structure, and that would be the logical, conservative, and efficient thing to do in the interest of agriculture, then fairness and justice demand that we enact some special legislation in the interest of agriculture that will at least have a tendency to put props under agriculture raising it somewhat to a parity with the special benefits accruing to commercial industry through the operation of the present high tariff.

As we produce much more of agricultural commodities than we consume in this country and have an exportable surplus in all basic farm commodities, it is clear that a direct tariff will not operate in the interest of agriculture, so some plan must be devised that will give the farmer similar advantages if present tariff schedules are to stand. If every interest is given an equal amount of special privilege, of course, they are but little better off in the end than if none were given, and in a much less stable position, but fairness and justice demands that we do not legislate in the interest of some classes at the expense of others and that all should receive our consideration alike.

The policy of a protective tariff seems to be firmly entrenched in our economic structure. At any rate, under the present administration and those in control of the policies of the Government at this time, they are so imbued and saturated with the idea of high protection that it is impossible for this Congress to give the farmers the real conservative, substantial relief that they are entitled to by way of tariff reduction.

It matters but little to the farmer what price he gets for his products in dollars and cents. It is the exchange value of his products that concerns him, the purchasing power of his dollar. I want to call your attention to the purchasing power

of the farmer's dollar; that is, the exchange value of his dollar for the things he must buy, as given to us by the Department of Agriculture beginning with the year 1890:

	Cents
1890	83
1891	89
1892	87
1893	87
1894	85
1895	85
1896	81
1897	86
1898	88
1899	83
1900	86
1901	92
1902	95
1903	88
1904	93
1905	90
1906	88
1907	90
1908	93
1909	100
1910	96
1911	97
1912	101
1913	100
1914	105
1915	103
1916	97
1917	107
1918	112
1919	112
1920	96
1921	84
1922	89
1923	61.3
1924	62.4
1925	60.3

You will observe that the Fordney-McCumber tariff law went into effect on the 3d of November, 1922, and from that time on the purchasing power of the farmer's dollar has been gradually declining, until now it is at the lowest ebb it has been for 35 years. It is also interesting to note that under the Underwood tariff law, which went into effect October 3, 1913, the purchasing price of the farmer's dollar was higher than it has ever been. Of course war conditions had something to do with the prices prevailing at that time, but the stubborn fact remains that the purchasing power of the farmer's dollar under a more moderate tariff law was more than it is under the present high tariff law and that under the present high tariff law the purchasing power of the farmer's dollar has been gradually declining from year to year.

It is a significant fact, and it controverts all claims that agriculture is benefited by a high protective tariff. We hear a great deal of talk, and the newspapers are broadcasting the statement that this country is in a more prosperous condition than ever before. Of course when we go out to find where this prosperity is we are unable to lay our hands on it. It is a little farther on, a will-o'-the-wisp, but that does not seem to deter the spread of propaganda that we are enjoying unprecedented prosperity. It certainly does not exist in agricultural sections.

Every farm with its equipment is in effect a small factory, producing its products and putting them out in the markets the same as a factory in industrial centers. When factory flues cease to belch forth clouds of smoke indicating activity within, great lamentation is heard, and it is heralded throughout the press of the country that adversity and hard times are upon us, but no note seems to be taken of the fact that broad acres are lying idle and farms abandoned and vast areas heretofore improved and valuable, evidencing a prosperity of by-gone days, have reverted to a state of nature where straggly oaks, shrubs, and pines abound, valueless and deserted.

Unless agriculture is placed on something near a parity with industry, whereby the farm can be kept up to a state of productivity and sufficient earnings to replace depletion, the time is coming not many years hence when the matter will be most serious indeed. To make America bloom into her fullest greatness we must have a well-balanced development between agriculture and industry, and our legislation must be directed to that end and not alone in the interest of a commercialism that makes our economic life top-heavy.

The farms are being robbed of their man power by the attractive wages paid in industrial centers, which act as a magnet drawing to the industrial centers tenants and farm laborers as well as the unfortunate landowner who has been unable to stem the tide of adversity. The farmer can not at prevailing prices for his commodities, excessive freight rates, and mounting taxes compete with industrial centers in the payment of the scale of wages there paid and where shorter hours and more attractive working conditions are found; hence this migration from the country to the city. Unless checked there is



an impending crash coming sooner or later, and we should avert this crisis if within our power.

Exorbitant freight rates seriously mitigate against the farmer's chances of success and make it most difficult, if not quite impossible, in many instances for him to procure limestone and fertilizer so necessary for upbuilding and maintaining the fertility of his soil at a price within his reach. These things, coupled with an ever-increasing burden of local and State taxation, mounting higher and higher year after year, is it any wonder he is dissatisfied with the present order of things and asking for some measure of relief that will in some manner ward off approaching financial disaster.

Some of our friends here tell us that the present tariff law is a benefit to the farmer. They do not consider net results, and it is net results that count. The American Farm Bureau Federation estimates that the gross cost to the farmer by way of added costs of the things he must necessarily purchase is \$426,000,000; that the estimated gains to the farmer by its operation is \$125,000,000. This is a net loss of \$301,000,000 per year. In other words, for every dollar he gains it costs him \$4. For every added dollar the farmer gets the manufacturer gets from six to eight dollars more, and the Fair Tariff League, indorsed by many leaders of farm organizations, including the National Grange, Farm Bureau Federation, and Farmers' Union, in a statistical summary of 10 leading farm States, estimates the present tariff act costs the farmers of those States \$15 by way of added costs of their purchases for every dollar they gain by the operation of the tariff.

Certainly these figures show and prove conclusively that the farmer is being deceived and mulcted by this so-called beneficial tariff.

I have been pleased to see some Members of this House who have heretofore been high-tariff advocates rise on this floor and denounce the present high protective-tariff rates. They realize that a high protective tariff does not raise the price of an article where there is an exportable surplus of the article. They realize now, as many of us have realized for some time, that where we have an exportable surplus of agricultural commodities and where that surplus is thrown upon the foreign markets controlled by world production that a protective tariff does not benefit the farmer in the price of such commodities. The world price not only affects and governs the price of the exportable surplus but it likewise establishes a price for that portion of such products as are sold in the home markets for domestic consumption. The price of wheat in Liverpool controls the price in Chicago and Minneapolis.

Thus we have the farmer in the anomalous position of the prices of his products being controlled by world markets and the necessity of his paying prices for the things he uses on his farm artificially created under the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act. That places him under an economic handicap, and no advice nor good counsel that the Government could give him under the cooperative marketing bill passed by this House a few days ago can serve to remove that handicap or place him on a parity with the protected industries.

The Legislature of the State of Illinois, in its last biennial session, by a resolution adopted by both bodies, to which I have heretofore called the attention of the Congress from this floor, called attention to the depreciation in prices of the farmers' products in comparison with those of other industries because of the emergency tariff, the Fordney-McCumber tariff, the immigration act, and the Esch-Cummins law, whereby the domestic prices of such products was raised 40 per cent above that of the world markets. Again the Corn Belt committee and the executive committee of the American Council of Agriculture, in conference at their session held at Des Moines, Iowa, December 21 and 22, 1925, speaking for the united farm organizations of the Middle West, representing as they claim not less than a million farmers, say, among other things, in a resolution there adopted, and especially in reply to the reference of President Coolidge in his speech before the American Farm Bureau Federation at Chicago, wherein he said that the existing Fordney-McCumber tariff act is of "great benefit to agriculture as a whole":

We do not concede that the existing Fordney-McCumber Act is "of great benefit to agriculture as a whole." On the contrary, the staggering burdens imposed upon the consumers of the country through this act fall as heavily upon the farmer as upon any other class—on the one hand, the farmer pays his full share of the heavy tariff tribute upon practically everything he buys, while on the other hand the price of his great surplus commodities is fixed in the world markets. The living standard of organized industry and labor is the highest and most generous any nation has ever known, while the liv-

ing standard of the farmer is rapidly becoming that of the world farmer. And, therefore, what virtue has the boasted home market? At this hour this home market is offering the Corn Belt farmer 55 cents and 60 cents per bushel for his corn, when it cost him more than twice this much to produce it. Also we hope we will be pardoned for our skepticism when we refuse to become elated over reference to certain articles that are on the free list, such as farm machinery, binder twine, etc., in which lines our American manufacturers dominate the world markets and therefore control the domestic price.

If the existing tariff is such a boon to agriculture, then how can the fact be explained that, although this tariff has been in operation for five years, agriculture is at this hour staggering on the brink of complete collapse? With all due respect to the President we desire to say that the farmers of this country know the source of their difficulties—they know that on the one hand they are carrying the heavy burdens of the protective system and sustaining the generous wage scales of organized labor, while on the other hand they are meeting world competition which industry and labor refuse to meet; and in these premises we demand of the Sixty-ninth Congress that it enact legislation that will assure the same degree of equality for agriculture that industry and labor have so uncompromisingly demanded and received for themselves. If it is not unsound to fix prices on steel, textiles, and other similar commodities by protective legislation, then why is it unsound to fix them for agriculture by the same process? If it was not unsound to vouchsafe the Adamson law to organized labor, then why be so horrified at specific legislation for the Nation's great basic industry? If it was wise on the part of Congress to stabilize our banking system through the Federal reserve act and our transportation system through the Esch-Cummins Act, then why not indulge the same solicitude for the 40,000,000 people who live upon the farm and whose purchasing power is so vital to our myriad mills and factories?

Finally on this score we desire to say to Congress that the time has come when it must choose between one of two alternatives—if industry insists that it can not exist without the tariff, then Congress must take agriculture in on the deal. And failing to do this, it should not blame the farmers of the United States if they invoke the principle that self-preservation is the first law, and if thus they should declare open war upon the protective system. And in saying this we will not forget the real friends of agriculture in Congress in the days to come.

In this connection we desire to remind the farmers of the South that the time has come when corn, wheat, cotton, livestock, and tobacco should make common cause and when we should fight our battles side by side. We do not ask for special privilege or subsidies—we ask only that Congress shall assure to the farmer a dollar of the same purchasing power as the dollar it has so freely granted to industry and labor.

And verily the man or set of men who deny this heartfelt plea of agriculture assume a frightful responsibility. Already hundreds of thousands of farmers have been sold out by the sheriff, while many thousands of others will suffer a similar fate before relief can possibly come. Already more than 2,000 rural banks have been forced to close their doors, while the shadow of insolvency is hovering over hundreds of other banks which only a little while ago were the pride of their communities. Therefore, let those who by plausible pretext seek to minimize the troubles of the farmer pause before it is too late—let them have a care lest their attitude not only assure the final and complete collapse of agriculture but also a condition of affairs which in the not distant future will bring distress to every great industrial center.

I am one of those who believe that we should go right to the heart of the difficulties confronting agriculture and root out the evil, and not try to handle the situation by antidotes which do not go to the seat of the trouble. It seems to me from what we have heard on the floor of this House, from the advice and counsel that has been given to us by the men who have made a study of the situation, and by men who are well versed in the agricultural situation to-day, that we should strike at the heart of the farmer's difficulties, at the seat of the thing that handicaps him most, and do something to reduce the present high existing tariff rates. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. WYANT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ARNOLD. Yes.

Mr. WYANT. Is not the principal difficulty now, and has it not been, the inability of the people representing the farm blocs to agree on what they want?

Mr. ARNOLD. They do not entirely agree on what they want, for the reason largely that some of you gentlemen on the Republican side are inclined to go along with your party and are blinded by party fealty in your advocacy of the high protective tariff.

Mr. WYANT. Will the gentleman support the Dickinson bill?



Mr. ARNOLD. I will support a bill of some character along the lines of the Dickinson bill. I do not know whether or not that bill in its present form will meet my entire approval; but if you gentlemen are not willing to strike at the heart of the evil, if you are not willing to permit this Congress to reduce these high protective duties that affect adversely the American farmer, then I am willing to join with any members or any group in this House and help write upon the statute books some legislation that will give agriculture at least as favorable consideration through special legislation as the protected interests of the country get now under the Fordney-McCumber tariff bill. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. WYANT. The gentleman seems to be well versed in the agricultural problems, and he insists that we get to the heart of the difficulty. I would like to have the gentleman state to this committee what legislation he desires and what he wants this side of the House to vote for.

Mr. ARNOLD. Well, here is legislation that I desire. I want the tariff wall torn down in so far as the rates affect adversely the things the farmer has to buy for use on his farm. [Applause.] I can not give the gentleman a schedule of rates which I would place in that bill from the floor at this time. That is a question that would require thought, consideration, and deliberation.

Mr. COLE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ARNOLD. I will.

Mr. COLE. Would the gentleman be willing to take off the duty on butter, corn, and wheat and agricultural products, eggs—

Mr. ARNOLD. I am in favor, gentlemen, of reducing the tariff on everything that adversely affects the farmer. I am not a believer in free trade, and never have been a believer in free trade.

Mr. COLE. On what would the gentleman reduce it?

Mr. ARNOLD. I am a believer in reducing the rates down to a fair competitive basis.

Mr. COLE. Will the gentleman then point out one thing, name one article upon which the gentleman would want to be given this tariff reduction?

Mr. ARNOLD. The gentleman wants me to go into the details of writing a tariff bill now. That would require more time than I have at my disposal to-day.

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. The gentleman said he would tear down the wall. Would he tear down the whole wall or simply in pieces and make gaps?

Mr. ARNOLD. I would tear down the wall in some places—make it lower in other places.

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. What places?

Mr. ARNOLD. In every place where it affects adversely the agricultural interests.

Mr. ROMJUE. I will suggest to the gentleman who inquired a minute ago to name some particular article in the tariff schedule which ought to be reduced—I will name for the gentleman's information specifically the things the farmer has to buy and is now burdened by a high protective tariff, and among them are steel, wire, aluminum, for instance.

Mr. ARNOLD. Of course, we know that.

They tell us agricultural implements are on the free list, and therefore the farmer does not pay added cost in his purchase of agricultural implements, but they fail to tell us at the same time that the things that go into the manufacture of agricultural implements are highly protected. [Applause.] So the American farmer does pay added cost for his agricultural implements on account of a tariff on things which go to make up the manufactured products, although the finished product may be on the free list.

Mr. WOOD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ARNOLD. I yield.

Mr. WOOD. Will the gentleman mention one thing he would have the tariff taken off of to help the farmer?

Mr. ARNOLD. Well, I just finished saying—

Mr. ROMJUE. Aluminum.

Mr. WOOD. Does the gentleman know that there is not a pound of steel that goes into the manufacture of a single thing used by the farmer that is protected?

Mr. OLDFIELD. What about baling wire and fence wire? They are on the dutiable list and it takes steel to make it.

Mr. WOOD. Does not the gentleman know that we put even churns and creamery separators upon the free list?

Mr. ARNOLD. You put the finished product on the free list and that is just as far as you go.

Mr. BROWNING. The Democratic tariff of 1913 put all of those on the free list, and they did not have nerve enough to take them out; they did not put them there at all.

Mr. ARNOLD. That is true. I want to call attention to this fact. You claim that the present Fordney-McCumber Tariff

Act was enacted in the interest of the American farmer. Oh, the agricultural slump, which came in 1920, that was due largely to the curtailment of credits; when that slump came to the agricultural interests you said that we must have a tariff to save the American farmer. You passed the emergency tariff law, and yet the farmer did not benefit by that. His condition continued to grow worse. Following that you placed upon the statute books the Fordney-McCumber tariff law, and what is the result? The purchasing power of the farmer's dollar has been declining from year to year, and to-day, gentlemen, the purchasing power of the farmer's dollar is at a lower ebb under the Fordney-McCumber tariff bill than it has ever been in the last 35 years.

Mr. WOOD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ARNOLD. I only have a short time allotted to me in this debate, and I can not yield any further.

Now, a few days ago we passed in this body the cooperative marketing bill. The cooperative marketing bill, I think, will be of some benefit and some value to the cooperatives who are engaged in agricultural lines, but it is not a panacea for the ills of the farmer. Of course, it is well that there should be a division in the Department of Agriculture where advice and counsel can be handed out to the men who are so engaged. There will be in that division statistical information handed out which will be of aid and assistance to the cooperatives in organization work, in selling their products, in finding markets for their products, in obtaining information as to supply and demand, all of that will be of some aid and assistance, but that is not going to solve the difficulty. You gentlemen on this side of the House who are high-tariff advocates, in the interest of the American farmer I would ask you to read again and ponder well the resolutions of the farmers at the Corn Belt conference in Des Moines, Iowa, last December 21 and 22. If you will read and consider those resolutions, you will learn what the real farmers think about high protection under the present tariff law, as it affects the agricultural interests of this country. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. WASON. Mr. Chairman, I yield six minutes to the gentleman from Maine [Mr. BEEDY]. [Applause.]

Mr. BEEDY. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I intended to have nothing to say about the tariff or the agricultural program, but apropos of what has just been said, let me say that Members on this side of the aisle may talk as much as they please about cutting gaps in the tariff wall, in so far as it affects the tools and supplies of the farmer. The only specific items which our Democratic friends, prompted by their leader, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. OLDFIELD], cite as possible sources of relief to farmers through tariff revision were baling wire and steel fencing wire, disbursements for which any farmer will tell you is a mere inconsequential detail in his annual expense account.

Mr. OLDFIELD. Aluminum is another.

Mr. BEEDY. I want to say to you—

Mr. WYANT. Will the gentleman yield?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. BEEDY. I do not. I have only five minutes.

Mr. WYANT. Will the gentleman yield for just a brief statement?

Mr. BEEDY. I have only five minutes. If I yield to gentlemen on my side, I ought to be fair enough to yield to others on this side. I can not yield.

It recently came to my attention that Jefferson was said to have believed in the bee and Hamilton in the hive; that Jefferson's chief concern was the individual, while Hamilton's concern was the community—the welfare of the many. Our side of the House (Republican) is thinking of the many. We contend that you can not make any appreciable inroads on the tariff wall or effect any measurable reduction of tariff duties without striking a serious blow at our diversified industry and thus impairing the earning capacity of the masses, which capacity when crippled deprives the farmer of a market for his goods.

Let that be as it may. I rose intending to call the attention of the committee to the final disposition of the sesquicentennial resolution involving the expenditure of millions of the public money.

Members of the committee will recall that early in the week a resolution was here introduced demanding an appropriation of \$4,186,000 for the observance of the sesquicentennial celebration.

It would appear that the Senate has of late learned some valuable lessons. Apparently that body has now concluded not to attempt the analysis or careful consideration of any fiscal legislation. It has apparently decided that when it does make



such an attempt it ruins the legislation. Witness the recent fiasco on the part of the Senate in its attempt to consider the revenue bill.

The resolution to which I have referred was debated carefully in this House for the greater part of two legislative days. Some vigorous opposition developed at the outset, and at the close of the chapter in this body the \$4,186,000 first demanded was cut to \$2,186,000. In other words, \$2,000,000 of the public money was thereby saved.

The Senate has now passed upon the resolution.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BEEDY. I decline to yield, because I have so little time.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I rise to a question of the highest privilege.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state his question of privilege.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. The rules provide that neither in this Chamber nor in the other shall either make any criticism or reference to what transpires in the other body, and I am doing this for the benefit of the gentleman from Maine.

Mr. BEEDY. Yes; I understand.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. If the gentleman feels it is not violative of the rules, I have no objection. I just want to call his attention to the fact that there is a rule to that effect. If the gentleman cares to go ahead after I have called it to his attention, all right; I do not want to stop the gentleman.

Mr. BEEDY. I realize the gentleman intends well by his suggestion.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. I do not want to stop the gentleman from criticism of a Republican Senate, of course.

Mr. BEEDY. No; I say this not in criticism of the Republican or the Democratic Senate, but merely to furnish information in connection with an important piece of legislation, appropriating \$2,000,000 of the public money.

Referring to page 4224 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, I find that on Wednesday last the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PEPPER] called up the sesquicentennial resolution. It was read by the clerk. Its consideration was unobjected to. It was given the formal third reading, and was unanimously agreed to.

I pause to remark that had the casual observer been present at the falling of the gavel upon that pronouncement of final agreement he might have perceived that the murky haze which has of late been hanging over the Senate was momentarily and dimly illumined by the dyspeptic smile of the Vice President, who, if my recollection does not mistake me, has of late stated, bitterly but not too briefly, something to the effect that brevity and dispatch is the soul of safe and sane legislation. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Maine has expired. All time has expired. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Salaries: For Secretary to the President, \$10,000, and on and after July 1, 1926, the compensation for such position shall be at the rate of \$10,000 per annum; personal services in the office of the President in accordance with the classification act of 1923, \$85,260; in all, \$95,260: *Provided*, That employees of the executive departments and other establishments of the executive branch of the Government may be detailed from time to time to the office of the President of the United States for such temporary assistance as may be deemed necessary.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and ask that I may proceed for five minutes out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, next Monday is District of Columbia day, set apart by the rules of the House for transacting District business. In order that there might be District business to take up that day, the full District Committee has held special meetings. The subcommittees have held special meetings and the District Committee has reported and now has on the calendar some very important measures that would take up the day. One of the measures is a bill embracing some vital, urgent amendments to the traffic law that would save the lives of women and helpless little children here in the District of Columbia. [Applause.] This bill ought to be passed. It is important, and your District Committee, realizing the importance of this legislation and the importance of other bills on the calendar, passed a motion unanimously to request the majority leader to give the District its day next Monday, so that the bills may be passed. And because the chairman of the District Committee is out of the city on important business, important to himself—and I attach no blame to him; I would probably go away myself under similar circumstances—the District Com-

mittee unanimously passed a resolution that in the absence of the chairman Monday the next ranking majority member of the committee was authorized to call up this business and transact it next Monday in the House.

We have importuned your majority leader, who is my friend and for whom I have high regard. I think he is one of the most valuable Members of the House. We have appealed to him to give the District its day. I wish you knew of the flimsy and silly excuse he gives for not doing it. He says that he deals only with the chairman of his committees, he recognizes only the chairman of his committees to arrange and take up business—a silly, ridiculous excuse. Here is a committee of this House composed of 21 Members of Congress, Republicans and Democrats, working night and day to transact the business of the country. They are just as much interested in general legislation as you are. I pay just as much attention to general legislation in this House as any man in Congress, and yet I give all my extra time to the business of the District of Columbia, because the people of Washington have no one else to legislate for them except the District Committee of Congress. I want to submit it to you Members of the majority party whether it is right and just and fair action on the part of the majority leader?

If he were to carry out that policy, every time the chairman of a committee did not want a bill to pass when the other 20 members were for it unanimously, he could absent himself from Washington, absent himself from the House floor, and not come crawling around to the majority leader's room and begging for recognition.

I protest against that policy; it is not a proper one. I am willing to give just recognition and to do justice to the chairman of every committee, but when he is not here the balance of the committee by authorizing a ranking member of the majority to act for the committee in the absence of the chairman ought to be authorized by resolution to have the right to take up the committee business and pass it. I submit that to you for your serious reflection.

The pro forma amendment was withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

Traveling expenses: For traveling and official entertainment expenses of the President of the United States, to be expended in his discretion and accounted for on his certificate solely, \$25,000.

Mr. WEFALD. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WEFALD moves to amend on page 3, line 2, after the figures \$25,000 insert the following: "For the expense of maintaining a temporary summer residence for the President of the United States in either one of the following States, viz, Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, South Dakota, or Iowa, the place to be selected by the President, \$100,000; contingent upon suitable quarters for such summer residence being placed at the disposal of the President without cost to the United States Government."

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment.

Mr. WEFALD. Will the gentleman allow me to speak on it?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman wish to discuss the point of order?

Mr. WEFALD. I admit the point of order will lie against it but I would like to discuss it. Will the gentleman reserve his point of order?

Mr. WOOD. I make the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chairman has no discretion except to sustain the point of order.

Mr. WEFALD. Will the gentleman reserve his point of order?

Mr. WOOD. No, I will not. It is so patent that I will not reserve it.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. A parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Chairman. Would not the gentleman be in order to ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order for five minutes?

The CHAIRMAN. Certainly.

Mr. WEFALD. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed out of order for eight minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Minnesota asks unanimous consent to proceed out of order for eight minutes. Is there objection?

Mr. WOOD. I object.

Mr. WEFALD. I will ask, Mr. Chairman, to proceed out of order for five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Minnesota asks unanimous consent to proceed out of order for five minutes. Is there objection?

Mr. WOOD. I object.



Mr. WEFALD. I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Minnesota moves to strike out the last word and is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. WEFALD. Mr. Chairman, while I know that a point of order will lie against my amendment, I have offered it in absolute good faith. I sincerely wish it could be adopted. I most earnestly wish that the President could spend the coming summer in the great Northwest. The amendment is offered for several reasons, among which is also that of economy. I notice from the hearings on this bill that the roof of the White House is in dire need of repairs, but that so far the necessary repairs could not be effected because the President felt that he could not stay away from the White House the length of time that was considered necessary to carry through this work. I feel that we should not take any chances on having the President or any of his killed by a falling roof. It is economy to keep him safe and sound; if by order of Congress he would spend a summer in the Northwest, the White House could be put in proper repair and be made safe for a century. It would also be economy to make the White House last longer.

Then if the President would select Minnesota or Wisconsin, preferably Minnesota, for the greater part of his vacation, his health would greatly improve, so that he would come back to his work with increased physical strength, with clearness of vision, and with sunshine in his soul. There are in Minnesota 10,000 lakes over which the breath of summer carries songs of birds and fragrance of flowers on the soothing, cooling breezes that kiss care from each troubled brow. Should the President wish to forget all business care and give himself over entirely to contemplation of nature in its pristine purity, Minnesota has one lake, Lake of the Woods, that alone has 14,000 islands, the mysteries of which it would take him more than one short summer to explore. It would be good economy to conserve the President's strength and to add to his fund of good humor.

Should the President go West to spend the summer, or part of the summer, the most palatial residences in the West would surely be placed at his disposal; but I imagine that he would spend the greatest part of the time seeing the people, high and low, rich and poor, in this strange land that lies outside the pale of the imagination of the average New Englander.

A feeling has grown up in the West that the East does not care for the West, and that, at least, it does not understand the West. There is a feeling in the West that the Capital of this Nation, where the President spends most of his time, lies too far east to function as the real, throbbing heart of this great country, and when the President heretofore took a vacation he went still farther east.

Let him for one summer hear the murmur of growing grain on the prairies rather than the call for \$10,000,000 from the Cape Cod Canal. Let him come to Wisconsin and see real cows—cattle upon a thousand hills, as the Bible speaks of. Let him come to Iowa and hear the grunting and squealing of real pigs; give him a chance to pitch real hay—alfalfa—in South Dakota; let him see real wheat fields in North Dakota and see real potato fields in the Red River Valley; let him see where real butter is made, and he will go back East again and propose that the bread and butter country out there, where the bread and butter of this Nation comes from, be entitled to a square deal at the hands of the Government. If he comes out to us and mingles with us, he will find that we practice thrift and economy as well as they do in the East, and he will no more understand than we can understand it why, when his administration has made the East roll in prosperity, we of the West should wallow in bankruptcy and bank failures.

We would like to get the President so far West, for a short time at least, that Wall Street, the monopolies, and the trusts could not get near him. If he saw us in our homes, saw us at work, saw us in trouble, he would begin to understand the problems of the farmer. I say that there will be no farm relief legislation passed out of Congress until the President thoroughly understands the farmer's plight. When he understands it the East will understand it, but not before. The President paid us a flying visit last year in June. For one day he saw the farmers at the Minnesota State Fair grounds, in their Sunday clothes, with their cares left behind them. They listened respectfully to what the President had to say to them, but because they applauded and behaved beautifully the politicians told the President that he had captured the farmers and that he did not need to do anything more for the Northwest. That was a mistake. We respect the President for his high office. We admire him for his many sterling qualities, but we wish him to use both his high office and his individual genius in our behalf also. I warn you leaders of the Republican Party in

this House that there is trouble brewing for you in the Northwest and for the President, the head of your party.

For the good of the people of the Northwest he should come out there and learn to know us; for his own good he should come out and find out for himself that many of those who subscribe to the doctrines of the Republican Party and who profess to be his friends are stacking the cards against him. In every public meeting discussing the farm situation there is a man with a stiletto that stabs the President and Republican Congressmen. That is your funeral, not mine. I like to see you licked, but I like to see you defend yourself. Your house in the Northwest is burning down over your head, and you do not know it. Quit your nonsensical talk about prosperity and economy. The two never went hand in hand. Let the President meet the farmer. After he has been in the Northwest send him to the South. When we get a President from the West he ought to spend some time in the East.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the motion of the gentleman from Minnesota. I appreciate the advice of the gentleman who has just spoken and we appreciate also that he has never contributed anything to the success of Mr. Coolidge or this administration. We have spent three days in general debate and the gentleman from Minnesota did not ask for time on either side, or he would have been given it.

Mr. WEFALD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOOD. I do not yield. We were liberal in general debate in the hope that we would not be interrupted by the interjection of speeches out of order.

I give notice now that I shall object every time it occurs, and the gentleman is unfair to the committee—unfair to the committee on both sides—in that he did not ask for some time in which to make the discussion that he has just now made, which would have been perfectly proper at that time, and which he knows is entirely improper to make at this time.

Mr. WEFALD. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for one minute.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. WEFALD. Mr. Chairman, I never understood that any gentleman in this House could be unfair to the committee on either side by standing on his rights as a Member of the House. I was absolutely within my right.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### WHITE HOUSE POLICE

Salaries: First sergeant, \$2,700; 3 sergeants at \$2,400 each; and 35 privates at \$2,100 each; in all, \$83,400.

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the paragraph. If this motion shall prevail, I shall follow it with a motion to strike out the next paragraph, which provides \$2,500 for uniforming and equipping the White House police. I have already discussed at some length the reasons which appeal to me why this particular police duty should be performed by the Metropolitan police of the city of Washington. If the appropriation which is recommended for the Executive Office by the committee should prevail and become a law as reported, it will result in there being appropriated for the Executive Offices \$444,460; and if to that is added the cost of the *Mayflower*, it will amount to over \$786,000 for 1927 for the entire cost of the White House, or over \$2,150 for each and every day in the year. The appropriation recommended for the White House police amounts to \$85,700, or over \$235 per day for each and every day in the year. I appeal to this House in this day of supposed economy to eliminate this particular appropriation and to save the people of the United States over \$235 for every day, Sundays included, of the year 1927.

Mr. Chairman, comparisons have been made between the year 1926 and the year 1921, and statements have been made on the floor of the House and elsewhere that there have been great reductions in the expenditure in 1926 over that of 1921. Without going into a discussion with respect to these allegations, I say that with reference to the White House that there is one particular activity that has greatly increased in cost since 1921, to the extent of something like 50 per cent over the expense incurred in 1921. If these statements which have been made elsewhere and broadcast over the country as to a reduction of expenditures in other departments are true, then certainly it seems to me that, if necessary, the Congress itself should act and see to it that there are similar economies and reductions in the White House. In 1921, under the administration of President Wilson, it was not thought necessary by the Congress or the President to have a special White House police. That duty was performed by the Metropolitan police of the city of Washington. At that time Congress was appropriating for the Metropolitan police of the city of Washington \$1,794,000,



which provided for a regular force of police in the city of 935 men.

Last year the Congress appropriated for the Metropolitan police in the city of Washington \$2,984,000, or an increase of practically \$1,200,000 for the police of this city over what was appropriated in 1921 for a similar purpose, and which provided for a regular force of 1,281 men, or more than one-third by way of increase over the force in 1921—just five years ago.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has expired.

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Chairman, in addition to the 1,281, we have at the White House 39 policemen or a total, when added to the regular force of the city of Washington, of 1,320 policemen here in the city of Washington, an increase of 385 over the number of policemen provided in 1921, or 40 per cent.

In view of those facts, if we really mean economy, if we really mean to save the people of the country from expense, I submit that here is an opportunity to reduce the appropriation and the expenditures of the White House for the next year by more than 10 per cent, or in expenses, excluding the *Mayflower*, practically 20 per cent. There is no man in this House, of course, on either side of the Chamber who is not in favor of giving the fullest and amplest protection to the White House grounds and lawns. No one would deny a single dollar necessary to protect the White House grounds and lawns. I do not know the size of those lawns, but I think they amount to about the space of two city blocks. We are asked to provide 59 policemen, 31 at \$2,100 each, one first sergeant at \$2,700 per annum, and three sergeants at \$2,400 each per annum, or a total in salaries of \$83,400, to do what? To watch the White House grounds and lawns, the front and back yards of the White House, because you know and I know that these policemen are not stationed in the White House or in the Executive Offices, because secret-service men are properly provided on the Treasury Department roll to remain in the White House or spend a part of their time in the White House and the Executive Offices for the personal protection of the President. These policemen are not for the personal protection of the President, but merely to guard and protect the White House grounds from trespassers. It is surrounded by an iron-spiked fence about 10 or 12 feet high—

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNS. Yes.

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. The gentleman refers to the total number of policemen employed in the city, including these. Since 1921 has not the population of the city increased by 75,000 or 100,000 people, and are there not many thousands more automobiles, which require a larger police force?

Mr. BYRNS. There has been an increase, yes; but I do not know to what extent. There has not been such an increase as would require 40 per cent more policemen to-day than were required in 1921.

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. The gentleman emphasized the total number employed in the city now, and I am calling attention to the different conditions that exist.

Mr. BYRNS. The special police are taking care of duties performed by the regular police in 1921. Therefore it is perfectly proper to add them to the regular force, and when you do that we find that you have 1,320 employed in the city now as compared with 935 employed in 1921, a difference of practically 40 per cent.

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. It is just a difference in condition.

Mr. BYRNS. I agree that necessarily the force in the city of Washington should have been increased, but I insist, gentlemen, that if 935 policemen in 1921 were sufficient to protect the city and the White House lawns then an increase of more than 40 per cent in 1926 ought to be sufficient to protect the lawns to-day, and your constituents and my constituents, who are interested in the Treasury, who pay the taxes and support the Government, ought to be relieved of this charge of over \$235 every day in the year.

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. And there is the difference of 8-hour shifts instead of a 12-hour shift.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Tennessee seems to be obsessed with the idea that something extraordinary is wrong concerning the appropriations for the Executive Mansion. I am a little bit surprised at the objection he has urged this morning, in view of the fact that he well remembers in 1922, by an affirmative act of this Congress—and I

expect the gentleman voted for it—there was transferred from the Metropolitan force of the city to the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds the police protecting the White House grounds, and I desire to say that it does not only pertain to the two squares the gentleman mentions but it pertains to all that great circle of property that the Government owns. Now, those of you who were here prior to the war and have been here ever since realize the fact that this city has increased in population more than 100 per cent.

There has ever been a contention between the city and the Government with reference to who could best police the Government property. So far as I am concerned, and I believe you gentlemen will agree with me, I believe that Government property can be best policed by those who are responsible to the Government itself and not as a by-play to the District of Columbia.

Mr. BYRNS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOOD. I will.

Mr. BYRNS. Does the gentleman know that during the war there were thousands and thousands of people that came here and who were here during 1918, 1919, and 1920, and when the gentleman takes those into consideration, will he not find that there has not been anything like the increase to which the gentleman has just referred?

Mr. WOOD. No; I will not say so. The statistics on this point show that the population has doubled at least since the gentleman came to Congress.

Mr. BYRNS. Oh, well, I am talking about since 1921. I thought the gentleman referred to the population in 1921 as compared with now.

Mr. WOOD. I said since the beginning of the war. The gentleman, I expect, and I will ask him now, Did not the gentleman vote for this act with reference to the White House police force approved September 14, 1922?

Mr. BYRNS. I do not have any recollection of voting for that. I do not know, and whether I did or not at that time I am satisfied now, in view of the extraordinary amount we appropriate for the Metropolitan police in the city of Washington to-day, we can easily and properly relieve the people of this immense burden.

Mr. WOOD. Then the gentleman ought to make his objection in reference to the appropriation that comes under the head of the Metropolitan police force of the District of Columbia and not against this appropriation. We are responsible to the people of the United States for the safeguarding of the property of the United States and the President of the United States. Why, I sometimes think that the easiest target in the world for an assassin is the President of the United States. Never in a country with a governmental organization was there anyone so illy protected as the President of the United States. And we admire it; our citizens admire the fact that he is living in a country where that extreme protection is not necessary. But assassinations have occurred three different times, and unfortunately a Republican was assassinated each time. I want to say to the gentleman I do not believe, knowing him as I do, that he would like to take any responsibility for anything that might happen either to the property of the United States or to the President of the United States.

Mr. BYRNS. If the gentleman will permit, has the gentleman ever thought of the fact there never has been an assault upon the President of the United States in the White House or grounds. Has it not always occurred away from the White House?

Mr. WOOD. That is true.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. WOOD. I ask for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. WOOD. I expect that had we the guardian care given by any other country here in the United States, Garfield would not have been stricken dead within a very few squares of the White House grounds. I expect that if there had been given the protection that is given to kings and potentates in infinitesimal principalities of the earth that the immortal McKinley would not have been stricken down in Buffalo. The same is true in reference to Lincoln. Of course we all hope that these things will not occur, but they may occur, and I would be the last one to refuse to contribute one iota of consent to the meager protection we are giving.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOOD. I will.

Mr. BLANTON. Does not the distinguished gentleman from Indiana realize the more we attempt to make of our President in a Republic a king or potentate the more danger there is directed toward him?



Mr. WOOD. We do not attempt to make a king or potentate of him, and that is one of the things I admire, but after these disasters come there is impressed upon every man a regret that something had not been done to protect him.

There was regret throughout all the North in 1865 and in most of the South that greater protection had not been given to the greatest friend this country ever had. It ill becomes us to pick at this and that point, here and there, for flyspecks. I hope the amendment will not be adopted. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment before you vote on that.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BLANTON: Page 3, line 12, after the word "and" strike out "35 privates," and insert in lieu thereof "15 privates," and, in line 13, strike out "\$83,400," and insert in lieu thereof "\$41,400."

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Chairman, I raise a point of order against that.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BLANTON. That is not subject to a point of order. It simply diminishes the force.

Mr. WOOD. Your amendment proposes to change the number from 35 to 30?

Mr. BLANTON. It proposes 15 instead of 35. It simply cuts it down.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw the point of order.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, I want to vote to give the President of the United States every single safeguard that is necessary. But there we should stop. We have in the District of Columbia 1,281 Metropolitan policemen, and every one of them is charged with safeguarding the life of the President, and they are loyal, patriotic citizens, and they will do their duty.

Fifteen extra White House policemen for the grounds down there are sufficient to safeguard the White House grounds. Outside of those grounds you have two different police forces on guard all the time, extra, the Metropolitan police and the park police force. You need only 15 special police privates on the inside. Those extra 35 would be in each other's way on the grounds.

Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. In a moment. What necessity is there for nine separate and distinct police departments in the District of Columbia? You now have nine. You have the Metropolitan police of 1,281 men. You have the park police force of approximately 60 policemen. You have the special police for the Capitol under a different head. You have special police for the House Office Building, and you have special police for the Senate Office Building. You have special police of the Department of Agriculture, in charge of the agricultural grounds. You have special police out here in the Zoological Park, under the Smithsonian Institution. You have special police on the streets of Washington, on street railroad lines, employed by the street railway companies, and paid by them and carrying out the orders of the street railway companies; and over here at the Union Station you have another set of policemen, not responsible to the District or to Congress, but hired and paid for by the steam railroad companies. You thus have nine separate and distinct police forces here. It is ridiculously absurd, and you ought to stop it.

I asked the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BYRNS] yesterday to give me one good reason for these nine separate police forces in the District, and he said there was not a reason. He is one of the best-posted men in this Congress. He is a member of the great Committee on Appropriations and has been for years. He knows all about the business of this Government in Washington. He said there was not a reason. Why does not your economical President, whom I follow on all real economies, and why does not your economical chairman of the Committee on Appropriations assign some good reason for these separate police forces? I want to say in passing right here, in behalf of the people of the country, I thank God that the life of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations [Mr. MADDEN] has been saved. There is not a man who could take MARTIN B. MADDEN's place. I take off my hat to him. He has saved millions of dollars to this country. I follow him all the time on his policy of economy. Further, I ask the great majority leader here from Connecticut [Mr. TILSON] if there is any reason here for these nine separate and distinct police departments

in Washington? For goodness sake, let us do away with them and have one police department that will enforce the law in this great city of Washington!

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. Yes.

Mr. TILSON. The gentleman is on the District Committee, is he not?

Mr. BLANTON. Yes; I am on it; and when they come in next Monday and ask the House to let them have a day on which to transact their business, it is denied them by no one else except the distinguished majority leader from Connecticut [Mr. TILSON].

Mr. TILSON. I would like to ask the gentleman if one of the bills he would like to have considered on Monday will be a bill to regulate the police forces in the District of Columbia?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, may I have one minute more?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent to proceed for one minute more. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. TILSON. I suppose one of the bills the gentleman has on the calendar is a bill to regulate this matter of men on the police forces in the District of Columbia?

Mr. BLANTON. No; it is more important, for it is to prevent wild automobile drivers and bootleggers from running over and killing poor women and helpless children—wild drivers whose licenses now can not be taken from them, because the law does not permit it, and we hope to amend the law.

Mr. TILSON. When should we expect a bill coming from the gentleman's committee to regulate the police force?

Mr. BLANTON. I hope by the time we get a District day.

Mr. BLACK of New York. May I ask the gentleman if it is ever necessary to have the police at the meetings of the District of Columbia Committee? [Laughter.]

Mr. BLANTON. Never. The committee fight each other in the District Committee, but they fight for each other everywhere else.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has again expired. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The question was taken, and the Chairman announced that the yeas appeared to have it.

Mr. BLANTON. A division, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. A division is demanded.

The committee divided; and there were—ayes 14, noes 50.

So the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question now recurs on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BYRNS].

The question was taken, and the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS

##### ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

For expenses of the Alien Property Custodian authorized by the act entitled "An act to define, regulate, and punish trading with the enemy, and for other purposes," approved October 6, 1917, as amended, including personal and other services and rental of quarters in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence not exceeding \$4, traveling expenses, law books, books of reference and periodicals, supplies and equipment, and maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, \$130,000, of which amount not to exceed \$122,900 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be available for rent of buildings in the District of Columbia if suitable space is provided by the Public Buildings Commission.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the section.

I ask, Mr. Chairman, that the matter which I send to the desk may be read by the Clerk out of my own time.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. What is it?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York sends something to the desk to be read by the Clerk out of his own time. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### House Resolution 113

*Resolved*, That the Alien Property Custodian be, and he is hereby, directed to inform the House of Representatives, if not incompatible with the public interest, as follows:



(1) A complete memorandum, with names and addresses, of all individual lawyers or law firms who have received legal fees in excess of \$10,000 for services alleged to have been rendered to the office of the Alien Property Custodian in the settlement or adjustment of claims or cases since the establishment of the office by the act of Congress.

(2) Whether or not any attempt has been made to recover fraudulent or excessive fees.

(3) What, if any, action has been taken to recover properties sold or returned under suspicious circumstances and in apparently fraudulent manner.

(4) The total value of alien property being held and number of individual owners, and value of property returned, and to how many claimants.

(5) The number of investigations now being conducted into the affairs of the custodian's office and by what departments or subdivisions of the Government, and by how many investigators, and for what length of time, and when will these investigations, in all probability, be terminated.

(6) Whether or not any of the reports or partial reports of the pending investigations are available for the information of the House.

(7) Whether or not there is any reason why the fullest possible information concerning these investigations of the past and present administration of the custodian's office should not be presented to the House of Representatives with the view to final determination as to the advisability of a congressional investigation.

By unanimous consent, the reply of the Enemy Alien Property Custodian to the questions in the resolution are herewith printed in the RECORD:

ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN,  
Washington, February 6, 1926.

HON. HAMILTON FISH, Jr.,

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN FISH: I have received your letter of February 1, 1926, inclosing a copy of resolution introduced by you in the House, directing the Alien Property Custodian to furnish certain information in regard to the transactions of the office.

I would be very glad to furnish to the House of Representatives or to you all of the information requested, but as the detailed audit of the transactions of the Alien Property Custodian being made by the Comptroller General of the United States at the request of the President, is approaching completion, I suggest the desirability of waiting until the report of the audit is made to the President before this office is required to incur the additional expense of compiling data which probably will be contained in such report. Should that report not be made available in a few weeks, or should it not furnish all the information which is required to answer your questions, I shall be very glad to compile any further information in regard to the transactions of the Alien Property Custodian as may be considered necessary. In the meantime, I am able to give you the following general statements in reply to questions asked by you:

The names and addresses of individual lawyers or law firms who have received legal fees in excess of \$10,000, as well as lesser amounts, have been published in detail in a report made by the Alien Property Custodian to the Senate April 10, 1922, and printed as Senate Document No. 15, Sixty-seventh Congress, second session, and in the annual report of the Alien Property Custodian published since that date. It is believed that if other payments not included in these reports have been made, they should be developed by the audit now being made of the transactions of this office. No attempts have so far been made to effect a specific recovery of excessive fees paid. While it appears that large fees were paid in certain cases, it will be very difficult to substantiate a charge that they were excessive or that fraud existed in connection therewith.

The most prominent case of an action being taken to recover property sold in an apparently fraudulent manner is a suit now pending in the Supreme Court against the Chemical Foundation (Inc.). It is possible that one or more other actions may be instituted later, should the Supreme Court set aside the sale in this case. The Department of Justice must, however, pass upon this.

The total value of the Alien Property Custodian holdings at the present time is \$240,780,758.60, which is being held for the account of approximately 21,074 active trusts. In addition to the above, there is a total of \$31,715,276.12, representing undistributed interest which accrued between the date of seizure and March 4, 1923, during which period no provision was made for the credit of income to the trusts in question. The value of property returned is approximately \$307,096,007.41 under 24,782 claims.

An audit of the transactions of the Alien Property Custodian is now being made under the direction of the Comptroller General of the United States. The President requested the Comptroller General to make the audit which began April 14, 1925, and, in all probability, will be completed within a few weeks. A maximum of 60 investigators has been employed in this investigation. In addition, the Department of Justice had a few investigators examining certain phases

of the transactions of the Alien Property Custodian, with special reference to possible criminal liability. As a result, certain persons were indicted in New York.

There are no reports or partial reports of the investigations which are available at the present time.

As previously indicated, I have to advise, in response to the seventh question, that I know of no reason why the fullest possible information concerning these investigations of the past and present administrations of the custodian's office should not be presented to the House of Representatives as soon as can be done in the orderly course of procedure.

In response to the inquiries contained in the last paragraph of your letter, I have to advise that if unauthorized traveling expenses were paid or free transportation furnished, the practice was long since stopped and every effort will be made to recover any expenditures of this nature which were not authorized by law.

I give below the amount of traveling expenses for each of the following fiscal years, covering payments made to employees of the office and payments for passenger transportation so far as same is readily available:

1918	\$4,521.68
1919	23,425.09
1920	7,759.89
1921	9,777.56
1922	11,049.59
1923	7,271.08
1924	7,740.44
1925	3,922.10

The annual reports have contained lists of employees carried on the regular rolls of the office and paid from appropriated funds. In addition, there are two other classes of employees regularly employed in Washington in connection with work of the Alien Property Custodian: One is the force carried on what is called administrative expense roll, payments of whose salaries are charged against trust funds; also certain employees who are working under the Attorney General in connection with the allowance of claims. The names and salaries of these employees are given in the inclosed lists.

I trust the above information will prove satisfactory, and shall be glad to furnish any further upon request.

Very truly yours,

HOWARD SUTHERLAND,  
Alien Property Custodian.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will advise the gentleman from Illinois that the gentleman from New York is not offering an amendment but has simply had a resolution read for information.

Mr. FISH. And it was read out of my own time. I now ask unanimous consent that the answer of the Alien Property Custodian to that resolution be inserted in the RECORD, which I will submit.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent that the answer of the Alien Property Custodian may be printed in the RECORD following the reading of the resolution. Is there objection?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, would not the better practice be to make that request when we get back in the House?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York is submitting a unanimous-consent request. Is there objection?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I do not make any objection.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the gentleman a question, if I may. Was this resolution presented to the Alien Property Custodian; that is to say, was the request for the information presented to him?

Mr. FISH. It was.

Mr. MADDEN. I simply want to make the observation that the Alien Property Custodian has no official status through which he may be addressed by any resolution of either House.

Mr. FISH. That is quite right. I agree with the gentleman.

Mr. MADDEN. The inquiry, if made, must be addressed to the President of the United States.

Mr. FISH. Certainly.

Mr. MADDEN. And a request to either of them must be confined to a request for the facts which the records of the office contain. If the request contains anything more than a request for a report on the facts which the records show, it is not a privileged resolution. If the request requests an opinion from the person addressed, it would not be in order.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.



Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry. The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BANKHEAD. What action was taken upon the unanimous-consent request preferred by the gentleman?

The CHAIRMAN. The request was not put because the gentleman's time expired. Does the gentleman make his request to speak in order or out of order?

Mr. FISH. I have consumed all my time, or others have, and I now want to speak in order. I would like to proceed for five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Chairman, so I may understand the situation correctly, did the Chairman put my request to include the letter of the Alien Property Custodian?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair did not, because the time of the gentleman had expired. Does the gentleman wish to renew his request?

Mr. FISH. Yes; I renew the request.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent to insert in the Record the reply of the Alien Property Custodian immediately following the resolution read by the Clerk. Is there objection?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I see that the attention of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations has been temporarily diverted. I think the gentleman ought to be acquainted with the renewal of this request upon the part of the gentleman from New York.

Mr. MADDEN. What is the request?

The CHAIRMAN. The same request that was stated a while ago, to print in the Record the reply of the Alien Property Custodian immediately following the resolution which has been read.

Mr. MADDEN. There will not be any reply, because there will not be any request, and therefore there should not be any such request.

Mr. FISH. The gentleman was talking, and I am afraid he does not understand the situation. I agree with everything the gentleman has said with reference to procedure in a matter of this kind; but the gentleman does not know that I hold in my hand the answer now, and therefore I do not think the gentleman will object to my request.

Mr. MADDEN. If the gentleman has an answer, I have no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Chairman, for the information of the members of the committee, I will read one paragraph from this letter:

An audit of the transactions of the Alien Property Custodian is now being made under the direction of the Comptroller General of the United States. The President requested the Comptroller General to make the audit, which began April 24, 1925, and in all probability will be completed within a few weeks. A maximum of 60 investigators has been employed in this investigation. In addition, the Department of Justice has a few investigators examining certain phases of the transactions of the Alien Property Custodian, with special reference to possible criminal liability. As a result, certain persons were indicted in New York. There are no reports or partial reports of investigations which are available at the present time.

According to this letter, reports will be available within a week, or at the utmost within two weeks; and I am led to believe that these reports will contain the greatest mass of evidence indicating waste, extravagance, dishonesty, corruption, and fraud that has ever been shown in any department of this Government during its entire history. For that reason I intend to wait for the report, without going any further with the resolution which I introduced.

Furthermore, for the information of the House I will say that the Treasury Department yesterday informed me that they intended to introduce as soon as the tax bill was out of the way the so-called Mellon bill providing for a bond issue of \$250,000,000 to pay all the claims of American citizens against the German Government. For one, I hope that bill will pass, and as soon as it is passed that all the alien property which we were supposed to hold in trust since the armistice will be returned, because it is a disgrace to every Member of Congress and to every American citizen the way the property has been handled, and it is a shame that we should be called on annually to appropriate \$130,000 to administer this property which should have been returned five or six

years ago. For that reason I hope I will never again be called upon to vote for any more of the taxpayers' money to be spent on the administration of the alien property still in the hands of the Government. For a considerable period it was apparently the patriotic duty of Government officials and their friends to loot these trust funds within the protection of law, if possible; otherwise, in any method they could mulct or obtain possession of the alien property for their own use. Democrats and Republicans alike evidently considered it a part of true patriotism to get their hands on these spoils held in trust by the Government. Oh, Patriotism, what crimes are committed in thy name!

The pro forma amendment was withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

For every expenditure requisite for or incident to the work of the American Battle Monuments Commission authorized by the act entitled "An act for the creation of an American Battle Monuments Commission to erect suitable memorials commemorating the services of the American soldier in Europe, and for other purposes," approved March 4, 1923, including the acquisition of land or interest in land in foreign countries for carrying out the purposes of said act without submission to the Attorney General of the United States under the provisions of section 355 of the Revised Statutes; employment of personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; the transportation of, mileage of, reimbursement of actual travel expenses or per diem in lieu thereof to the personnel engaged upon the work of the commission, as authorized by law; the reimbursement of actual travel expenses (not exceeding \$8 per day) or per diem in lieu thereof (not exceeding \$7 per day) to, and the transportation of the members of the commission, while engaged upon the work of the commission; the establishment of offices and the rent of office space in foreign countries; the purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for the official use of the commission and its personnel in foreign countries, at a total cost of not to exceed \$2,500; the maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, which may be furnished to the commission by other departments of the Government or acquired by purchase; printing, binding, engraving, lithographing, photographing, and typewriting; the purchase of maps, textbooks, newspapers, and periodicals; \$800,000: *Provided*, That the appropriation herein made shall be immediately available, and together with the unexpended balances of the appropriations made available for the fiscal year 1926 by the act approved March 3, 1925, shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That the commission may incur obligations and enter into contracts for building materials and supplies and for construction work, which, inclusive of the amounts herein made available, shall not exceed a total of \$3,000,000: *Provided further*, That without reference to the requirements of existing laws or regulations, the commission may employ, by contract or otherwise, professional and technical personnel, and may make contracts for work in Europe: *Provided further*, That when traveling on business of the commission officers of the Army serving as members or as secretary of the commission may be reimbursed for expenses as provided for other members of the commission: *Provided further*, That disbursements for expenditures outside of continental United States may be made by a special disbursing agent designated by the commission and under such regulations as it may prescribe.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the paragraph. No; I will not reserve a point of order, although there are things in it which are subject to a point of order, but I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to call attention at this time and in this place, because I do not know of any other place where I can with propriety do it, to the peculiar situation which exists in regard to the personnel of this commission. Now, I do not mean by that to reflect upon any individual who is a member of the commission.

Gentlemen will remember that in the Sixty-seventh Congress, moved by a very proper impulse, we provided for the creation of this Battle Monument Commission. Of course it is unnecessary to go into the reasons for its creation. The reasons are obvious. It was desired that during the time of men now living who had served in a great World War, and while the topography and the scenes and the emotions were all fresh in their memories, plans should be made for the erection of monuments to those who served this country in the great World War.

I do not know whether the present President of the United States or his immediate predecessor made the appointment of those who are now members of the commission, and I wish to repeat again that what I am saying is not intended as any reflection on any of the individuals who have been appointed.

What I am trying to reach is that there is no representation on the commission south of Maryland; there is no representation on the commission west of the Appalachian Mountains.

Mr. FISH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I will.



Mr. FISH. There is no representation north of Pennsylvania, is there? The great State of New York, that had one-tenth of all the soldiers, has no representation, and I will make the statement stronger than did the gentleman—there is no representation north of New Jersey. And let me say that the commission was appointed by President Harding, and one of the members comes from Illinois.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I shall have to go farther than the Appalachian Mountains, then. There is no representation west of the Mississippi River, no representation south of Maryland, and no representation, the gentleman from New York says, north of New Jersey.

It does seem to me that in a wonderfully great matter of this sort that should not be. Bear in mind that this commission is to determine places at which monuments are to be constructed. It does seem to me that in a great sentimental matter of this sort that some method ought to be found where there can be, not as regards persons but as regards sections, a more equitable distribution of representation than is now on this commission.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has expired.

Mr. SEARS of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the paragraph.

Mr. McKEOWN. Mr. Chairman, I offer a perfecting amendment to the text.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Oklahoma offers a perfecting amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 4, line 22, strike out lines 22, 23, and the word "statutes" on line 24.

Mr. McKEOWN. Mr. Chairman, if this bill passes in its present form it will repeal a section of our statute which makes it the duty of the Attorney General to pass on the title to all real estate purchased by the United States. I do not think that the Congress of the United States wants to take that power from the Attorney General. I think if the Government of the United States spends its money for real estate it ought to have the title passed upon in the purchase of lands in a foreign country. No man's opinion will be so reliable as that of the Attorney General of the United States.

My amendment simply restores section 355, Revised Laws, restoring the powers which the Attorney General now has. There is no reason why the title to monument lands should not be first carefully scrutinized and passed on by the Attorney General, just as any other real estate that the United States proposes to buy. If we pass this bill in its present form, it takes away the safeguard that the Government has in respect to the title to lands that it purchases. If we buy these monument lands, it is something that is to last forever. We ought to have good title to them. I submit the amendment to the committee with this observation. Its purpose is to safeguard the title to the land which the United States itself buys, and no good reason has been given why the United States Government should take down that safeguard.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McKEOWN. Yes.

Mr. WOOD. For the mere purpose of accomplishing the thing which we desire to have accomplished that provision was placed in the bill. What lawyer is there in the United States that could possibly pass on a French title?

Mr. McKEOWN. The Attorney General's office could pass on the title and give his opinion before we spent our money. French lawyers will pass upon it, but who in the United States wants to pay out money on the statement of lawyers without the sanction of the Attorney General?

Mr. WOOD. In the formation of this act that very question was anticipated. Section 4 provides that the President is requested to make necessary arrangements with the proper authorities of the countries concerned to enable the commission to carry out the purposes of the act. A great portion of this land is being donated and it will not cost the Government anything. There is no process of condemnation over there. We can not condemn those lands, but we must go along as best we can, and the best way in the world to get along is through their agents. It would be foolish for us to send some one over there to look up these titles. They do not amount to much anyway, so far as expenditure is concerned. The getting of the title is a mere bagatelle.

Mr. McKEOWN. But the gentleman knows that no matter if the land comes to us by donation, we ought to have a good title to it, and at least Congress ought to have the justification for placing buildings upon the land that the Attorney General of the United States in his official capacity has passed on the title. Suppose we accept the land and somebody comes up after

a while with a claim that the title is defective. The United States will be compelled probably to pay some enormous sum to settle some French claim. I think we ought to safeguard the title because we are to place a monument there which is to last for all time.

Mr. WOOD. The question referred to by the gentleman was submitted to the Attorney General, and the language we have here comes in consequence of that submission.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. Mr. Chairman—

The CHAIRMAN. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. To move to strike out the last three words of the paragraph.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York rises in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman—

The CHAIRMAN. For what purpose does the gentleman from Michigan rise?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan. I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York has been recognized.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Tennessee has referred to the personnel of the Battle Monuments Commission, and I must confess that the observation that he made quite appealed to me; but I have made some inquiry as to the way in which this commission was appointed and the reason for the appointment of those who happen to compose its personnel is this: The chairman, and obviously the proper chairman, is the former General of the Armies, General Pershing; DAVID A. REED, Senator from Pennsylvania; JOHN PHILIP HILL, our colleague in this House; Thomas W. Miller was the nominee of the American Legion; G. John Markey was the nominee of the National Guard Association; R. G. Woodside was the nominee of the Veterans of Foreign Wars; and Mrs. Frederick W. Bentley to represent the Gold Star Mothers; and Maj. X. H. Price, the secretary, an officer of the United States Army.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. Certainly.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. The gentleman from New York will remember that I was particularly careful to emphasize the fact that I was not objecting to the individual members.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. I quite understood that. I understood the gentleman's objection went to the concentration of this personnel for an activity, that is so vital and sentimentally affected the whole country, in one part of the country; and that is the explanation. Mr. Chairman, I do not think that we should leave this subject of this appropriation for the Battle Monuments Commission without some further information as to the progress they have made in their work and what they are proposing to do.

Now they have filed their report. It is not a report to Congress but a report to the President of the United States, and by the act appointing them they are giving the broadest kind of power in the location and construction of memorials. It indicates what they are doing in a certain way, but it does not disclose in any way the places where these monuments are to be erected, and the theory upon which the Monument Commission is proceeding, and there is no subject of greater interest to veterans of the war. I find indicated what their plan is, however, in the printed report of the hearings before the committee, and apparently they propose to erect certain large memorials to commemorate campaigns, one at Montfaucon, one at St. Mihiel, one at Chateau-Thierry, one at Nancy, one at Tours, and one at Rome, and then they propose to erect certain other memorials at an aggregate cost of \$360,000, which is a comparatively small proportion of the total appropriation compared with what they propose for these larger memorials.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. I ask for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. McKEOWN. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. I will.

Mr. McKEOWN. Is this contemplated in connection with any other country except France?

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. I do not so understand. I understand the purpose of this commission, and that the reason of their existence is the construction of monuments in France. Now a matter that will interest every veteran of the war, especially those who took part in combats, is the manner in which this commission proposes to proceed. Do they propose to commemorate the activities of the divisions so that there will be a monument for each of the 29 combat divisions, or will that



include division activities in the larger general memorials? That raises a very important consideration, and I do not believe that we should pass by this appropriation without being informed somewhat as to really what they contemplate. It so happens there is on the floor a Member—

Mr. McKEOWN. Does the gentleman know anything about what the battle monuments would cost in the total amount?

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. I can not answer the gentleman by giving the total. Of course, the land upon which these monuments will stand will be in some agency of the Government of the United States or, in fact, in the Government of the United States, and that of course must be arranged by some agreement with the Government of France.

The Government of the United States has no right to go in there and buy land as a private individual. Whatever we do there must be by virtue of some quasi treaty or some arrangement between the two Governments. I assume that as to any land that we get for that purpose we shall have practically the guaranty of the Government of the French Republic as to the security and permanence of our tenure.

Mr. McKEOWN. There is no safeguard for that in this bill.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. It so happens that we have on the floor here as a Member of our own body one of the members of this commission. I believe that the committee and the country should be informed at this time somewhat of the plan and the procedure they propose to follow in the location of monuments. We have practically no information on that matter, as it stands to-day.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired. Without objection, the pro forma amendment will be withdrawn.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Maryland moves to strike out the last two words.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I think the committee is very properly interested in this appropriation, and I would be very glad indeed to answer any question that any member of the committee desires to ask after I have made a brief statement on the point raised by the gentleman from New York, because I was appointed on this commission as the representative of the House.

In the first place, I think the comment of the gentleman from Tennessee on the geographical location of the members of this commission of seven is a very natural one. Every member of the commission, when the commission organized, was struck by the fact of the location within a comparatively small area of the membership of the commission.

Mr. MONTAGUE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Certainly.

Mr. MONTAGUE. Was the partisan composition of the commission in any way considered? It appears to be wholly a partisan commission; but I have no objection to it.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. I will say to the gentleman with entire sincerity that I do not know what are the politics of the members of the commission with one exception. The question has never come up.

Mr. MONTAGUE. In all matters of this sort it is desirable that politics should be wholly eliminated.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. I agree entirely with the gentleman. I do not want to bore the committee with this recital, but I think the committee should understand the origin of the commission.

As I understand, the bill was originally drafted by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and some of the gentlemen here who are on that committee know more about it than I do. I understand that the bill provided that the commission should consist of seven members, and it was specifically stated that those seven members should be as follows: One representative of the Regular Army, one representative of the Senate, one representative of the House, one representative of the American Legion, one representative of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, one representative of the National Guard Association, and one representative of the Gold Star Mothers. Then, I understand—and perhaps I got my information by reading the hearings on the bill—I had nothing to do with the formation of the commission—

Mr. HILL of Alabama. It was left to the President to select the members of this commission, was it not?

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Yes. The original bill provided that the members of the commission should represent each different organization, but the power finally was given to the President to appoint any seven he wanted. My understanding is that with the exception of General Pershing and the representative of the Senate and the representative of the House the members of the commission were recommended to the President by the above-named organizations.

The commission consists of seven members. General Pershing was naturally picked out to represent the Army. Senator REED of Pennsylvania was picked out because he was at that time one of the few Members of the Senate who had been in the World War. He served as a major in the Seventy-ninth Division. He had a very distinguished service as an artillery officer. He received the distinguished-service medal and the Legion of Honor for war services.

My appointment came about in this way: Apparently there were two very able and distinguished Members of the House whose appointment was strongly urged by their friends. My appointment was urged by nobody. The President, as I understand, came to the conclusion that he could not properly appoint either one of those two Members of the House and—

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Maryland has expired.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. May I have five minutes more?

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. The President then appointed me.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Yes.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. I trust the gentleman will not waste too much time on the personnel of the commission, but will come down to the matter of the program.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. I had no desire to speak on the subject at all, but I thought that, being a member of the commission, some explanation should be made in answer to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. Knowing the limitations as to time, I thought perhaps the House would be satisfied with the explanation already given concerning the appointments.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. I think there should be time allowed to discuss this matter.

Mr. BLACK of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. HILL of Maryland. In a moment.

So the representatives of the Army and of the Senate and of the House were appointed in that way. I had not been an applicant for the position and did not know anything about it. I understand very distinctly that Colonel Woodside, who happened to come from Pittsburgh, which is the residence of Major REED—and Major REED had nothing to do with his appointment—received his appointment upon the recommendation of the representatives of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, he having been their grand commander at one time. Colonel Woodside was decorated with the distinguished-service cross and wounded in action in France. I also know that Colonel Markey, who happens to come from Maryland, was recommended by the National Guard Association. He commanded an Infantry regiment in France and received the distinguished-service medal and the Legion of Honor for combat service.

I know there was a very spirited contest in the American Legion over the appointment of their representative, and Colonel Miller, who had served as an officer in the Seventy-ninth Division in the fighting north of Verdun in 1918, and who happened to come from Delaware, was appointed. Mrs. Bentley, of Chicago, lost a son in battle in France, was president of the Gold Star Mothers, and was recommended by them.

Now, gentlemen, this accounts for the grouping of the appointees on this commission in a comparatively small area, and I will say to the gentleman from Tennessee that is a matter for very proper comment, but it came about in that way. There was no question of political consideration in the sense of party politics. There was no question of geographic location, it was a question of representation of different units or organizations.

Mr. BLACK of New York. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL of Maryland. I yield.

Mr. BLACK of New York. I was just wondering who on the commission passed on the artistic value of the designs submitted for monuments.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. I will say to the gentleman that by the act creating the commission, that, subject to the approval of the Fine Arts Commission in Washington here, and while the Battle Monuments Commission may express an opinion, the final decision on artistic matters where they have been prepared by proper architects is up to them.

Mr. BLACK of New York. Will the gentleman yield again?

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Yes.

Mr. BLACK of New York. Does the gentleman know whether or not on the Fine Arts Commission there is an artist or a sculptor?



Mr. HILL of Maryland. I will say to the gentleman I understand the Fine Arts Commission is a very representative body, but I have no personal knowledge except having met with them.

Mr. McKEOWN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL of Maryland. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. McKEOWN. What is the purpose of leaving out the usual provision that the gentleman is very familiar with, requiring the Attorney General to pass on the title to the real estate that might be acquired?

Mr. HILL of Maryland. That was done at the request of the Department of Justice. They said they knew nothing about French titles, and it would only complicate things. I will say to the gentleman the amount of land to be bought is inappreciable. We have already acquired the cemeteries, and the remaining land to be bought will only be some small sites big enough to put monuments on. Personally, I think it makes no difference whether that provision is in or not.

Mr. McKEOWN. What I wanted to know was whether they expected to spend any money for large fees to lawyers for the examination of titles.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Oh, no; because, as I have said, the amount of land to be purchased is entirely negligible.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Maryland has again expired.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. I would like to ask the gentleman if he is correct in the statement that the land for the cemetery was bought. I think the gentleman is in error as to that. I think the lands now constituting the cemeteries are lands practically ceded to this country by the Government of France, and that there is not involved any purchase of land, except, possibly, some additional small lots to piece out.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. I would like to say to the gentleman from New York and to the committee that probably what the gentleman has said is entirely correct. No one knows more about the cemetery situation in France than the gentleman from New York. The gentleman was Assistant Secretary of War, and as a former officer in the Twenty-seventh Division the gentleman took a great deal of interest in the matter, with special reference to the cemeteries and battle fields in the Belgium region, where his division served. What I intended to say was that the cemeteries were all acquired, and it would not be necessary to pass on the titles.

Mr. REECE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Yes.

Mr. REECE. Am I correct in the opinion that the commission expects to approve monuments for the various divisions that were in the scene of operations during the war?

Mr. HILL of Maryland. I will say to the gentleman that the original plan of the War Department before the commission was appointed was one that seemed very rational. Most of us here in the House saw exhibited out in the lobby a little imitation marble block with a bas-relief bronze map on it. I personally was very much impressed with it. It was intended to have about 1,500 or 1,600 of those markers. That was the original plan of the War Department. The idea was that the American tourists would go to one of these markers, would stand behind it, and be able to locate all of the units in a certain phase of a certain operation; but I will say to the committee that when we went to look at the ground itself we found existing monuments much bigger than those. For instance, the monument of the First Division.

Mr. HILL of Alabama. Will the gentleman tell us who the gentleman means by "we"?

Mr. HILL of Maryland. I mean the Battle Monuments Commission.

Mr. HILL of Alabama. The commission went at the expense of the Government?

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Naturally, the commission went at the expense of the Government. I can not see that there was anything particularly disgraceful in the Battle Monuments Commission having gone there at the expense of the Government. It was authorized by the House and directed by the House, and there was not any possible way to do the work unless the commission did go there. Some of the members of the commission were willing and able to pay their own way, but the Government does not expect members of a commission of this sort to do that.

Mr. REECE. Will the gentleman yield inasmuch as the gentleman has mentioned the monument of the First Division? The commission, as I understand it, has not yet approved the

location of the monument of the First Division, and if the gentleman will permit, the reason I am asking about this is that I understand they have erected a monument at Vigneulles, whereas another American division, namely, the Twenty-sixth Division, had captured Vigneulles six hours before the advance guard of the First Division reached that place.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. That is a good example of the many difficulties we have had in straightening out matters in such a way as to get at historical accuracy with respect to the different operations.

Mr. HILL of Alabama. If the gentleman will permit, I would like to say I did not mean to criticize the commission for going over there at the expense of the Government. I was asking for information.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. I thought the gentleman's remark was an implied criticism.

Mr. SNELL. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. HILL of Maryland. I yield.

Mr. SNELL. I would like to get some information in regard to the title to the cemeteries. As I understand it, we purchased the land, but it was deeded to the French Government and they in turn gave us a lease of the land; is that correct?

Mr. HILL of Maryland. I will say to the gentleman my understanding is we have absolute control of the cemeteries.

Mr. SNELL. Is the title in the United States Government or is it in the French Government with a lease to us?

Mr. HILL of Maryland. No; the title, I think, is entirely in the United States, and it is ceded to us. The flag of the United States flies over the cemeteries and we have complete jurisdiction.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Maryland has again expired.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Maryland may have five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. Will the gentleman yield for a word about that?

Mr. HILL of Maryland. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. There are six main cemeteries. There is the cemetery of the Argonne-sur-Meuse, at Romagne, where some 14,000 soldiers are now buried. This was a battle field cemetery, where the dead were gathered immediately after the engagement, and by some arrangement that existed between our Government and the French Government that land became cemeterial land. Then there is the American cemetery at St. Mihiel, where the soldiers who were killed in the battle of St. Mihiel were gathered and buried.

Then there is the Oise-Aisne Cemetery near Fere-en-Tardenois, where there are about 6,000 buried, who died in the operations along the Vesle and around Soissons. The same thing applies to the Aisne-Marne Cemetery at Belleau Wood, where there are over 2,000 buried, and that is a cemetery that was established immediately after the operations, where the dead were gathered in the battle area. I am particularly familiar with the cemetery where the Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth Divisions, constituting the Second Corps, attacked the Hindenburg line, at the tunnel of Cambria-St. Quentin Canal. We have a cemetery at Bony, right at the tunnel, where about 2,000 are buried. I vividly recall the way that cemetery was started. In the same way there is the Flanders Field Cemetery at Waereghem, in Belgium. These cemeteries and the land constituting the cemeteries all became the property of the United States; or I think it should be more accurately stated by saying that the French Government holds that land in perpetual trust for the United States.

Mr. SNELL. That is just the question I had in mind.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. As cemeterial land; and unless there has been some additional territory acquired that was not included in the original confines of the cemetery, which was deemed necessary to be bought, the Government of the United States has not been required to pay anything for any of this cemeterial land, as I recall.

Mr. SNELL. I have been told distinctly, and I remember a bill before Congress appropriating a certain amount of money for the purchase of cemetery land in France.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. I am only giving my recollection. There may have been additional amounts of land, but most of the larger areas of the cemeteries did not involve the payment of any money.

Mr. SNELL. The gentleman says the French Government holds this land for us in perpetuity.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. I do not want to be too positive; I am only giving my understanding.



Mr. SNELL. I hope that somebody will be able to tell us of the manner in which we hold that land.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Originally there were about 1,555 American battle cemeteries with sometimes not more than 10 graves. Immediately after the war those were consolidated into eight cemeteries. We have at the present time abroad a cemetery near Brookwood, England, one near Waereghem, Belgium, and in France one near Bony, one near Suresnes, one near Fere-en-Tardenois, one near Belleau, one near Thiacourt, and one near Romagne.

Mr. SNELL. I have been there and seen the cemetery, but I am trying to get information from the gentlemen whether we bought the land, and who owns it. It seems to me that some Member of the House ought to have that information.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. I will get the information and put it in the Record. These cemetery lands were acquired several years before you created the Battle Monument Commission. The cemetery land does not belong to the commission but to the War Department. The War Department keeps the cemeteries up. You make the appropriation for markers and stones for the War Department, and the Battle Monument Commission is only concerned in the decoration and beautification of the cemeteries.

Mr. MONTAGUE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL of Maryland. I will.

Mr. MONTAGUE. Some Member has used the word "ceded." I do not understand that the lands were ceded. They are simply dedicated by France for cemetery use as long as the American soldiers may be buried under that soil. If they were taken up, the lands would revert.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. I am quite sure the gentleman from Virginia is entirely accurate.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Maryland has again expired.

Mr. WOOD. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman have two minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. WOOD. I do not think there is any question but that the title to a number of these cemeteries is directly under the War Department. While we were advocating whether or not we would bring the remains of the soldiers back to this country we enacted a bill authorizing the War Department to bring back the remains of those that they thought necessary and desirable to bring back and provide burial places for those not brought back. In that bill we got title to the burial ground in which our dead were buried.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. The gentleman has said that the interest the United States Government had in the cemeteries was in the War Department. Whatever interest the United States Government has ought to be in the Government of the United States and not in the War Department.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Perhaps I used the term very loosely.

Mr. BLANTON. The gentleman from Maryland should not use terms loosely.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. I followed the gentleman from Texas, whose language is loose most of the time. [Laughter.]

Mr. HILL of Alabama. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Yes.

Mr. HILL of Alabama. I understand the Battle Monument Commission has made one trip to France.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Yes; in the summer of 1924.

Mr. HILL of Alabama. Does it propose to make another trip?

Mr. HILL of Maryland. There is no immediate proposition for another trip.

Mr. HILL of Alabama. The gentleman does not think another trip will be necessary.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. At the present time, I do not expect one. During the last summer three members of the commission went to France at their own expense, and made an inspection to see how the work was getting along.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Yes.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. I understand General Pershing made a trip independent of the commission.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. I will say that General Pershing made two trips at his own expense. A year ago this past summer General Pershing made the second trip entirely at his own expense to see what had been done in the cemeteries.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. And let me say, for the sake of accuracy, that in the designs determined upon by the commission

the Commission of Fine Arts does not function except by the way of approval. That is in the basic act.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. I will say that so far the designs for the final monuments have not been approved, but we have been in consultation with the Fine Arts Commission.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. I would say that as a member of the commission that assisted in drafting the statute on which the appropriation is based, there was set up a commission in the original act. Then there was a great deal of controversy as to the composition of the commission. There was a long debate in the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and finally the committee determined that the only thing to do that was reasonable was to leave the designation of the members of the commission to the President.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. As I understand, the committee originally had some definite member from such and such a group, and so forth.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. There was a designation of certain people to go on the commission in the original draft, but that was tentative and was so regarded. There was a great deal of discussion as to how the commission should be made up.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. I am very glad to have that confirmation of my understanding of the original draft.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Yes.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. The gentleman has been diverted very much from the purpose for which he rose. I ask the gentleman to tell us a little more about the plan of the Battle Monuments Commission with regard to the erection of memorials, whether they are proceeding along the line of memorials to campaigns or whether they propose to erect divisional monuments?

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, I have been very glad to yield, because I feel this is a matter that the House should know about and that there should be full understanding on everything relating to the commission.

The original plan suggested by the War Department before the commission was created was for about 1,550 markers—

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Yes.

Mr. BULWINKLE. Then the work of the commission is to have these markers placed in the cemeteries?

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Oh, no; the markers have nothing to do with the cemeteries. These are historical markers.

Mr. BULWINKLE. And you do not have anything to do with them?

Mr. HILL of Maryland. I do not understand what the gentleman means.

Mr. BULWINKLE. The gentleman stated the other day on the floor of the House that crosses would be placed at the graves.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Those are headstones, and they are different from historical markers.

Mr. BULWINKLE. Then they have headstones. Then you established the cemeteries and bought the land?

Mr. HILL of Maryland. No.

Mr. BULWINKLE. The land was donated?

Mr. HILL of Maryland. No.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Maryland has again expired.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two minutes to answer the question that the gentleman from New York [Mr. WAINWRIGHT] has raised.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Maryland asks unanimous consent to proceed for two minutes. Is there objection?

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, it seems to me that this discussion has taken an undue length of time without any accomplishment whatever. We have committed ourselves to a statute here that authorizes the doing of these things. We have transferred the authority from the Congress of the United States to this commission to do a certain thing, and it is within their power unless we by affirmative legislation change it. While the discussion is instructive and educational, we will never get done.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my request for additional time.

I had no desire to speak upon this subject, but it is a matter which the House asked questions about, and I have been trying to explain what the situation is. I ask unanimous consent to proceed for half a minute to make a further statement.



The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Maryland asks unanimous consent to proceed for half a minute. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, we have two things here. There are the cemeteries which were created before the American Battle Monuments Commission was created by Congress. In the cemeteries are tombstones, and they are under the supervision of the War Department. The only thing that the Battle Monuments Commission had to do was to decide whether they should use crosses or headstones to mark the graves.

In addition to that, you have various historical markers and things of that sort. There is no necessity for me taking your time. Here is a full report of the commission, which every one of you have had, for the year ending 1925. The next report of the commission will be published in a few days, and, as the chairman of the subcommittee has said, the committee hearings are full and cover this subject. I refer you to the statement of Major Price as to plans for historical monuments. I apologize to the committee for having taken so much time. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. McKEOWN. Mr. Chairman, may we have the amendment again reported?

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the amendment will be again reported.

There was no objection, and the Clerk again reported the amendment, as follows:

On page 4, beginning with line 22, strike out lines 22, 23, and the word "statutes" in line 24.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out lines 4 and 5 of the paragraph we are now considering. I offer that, of course, as a pro forma amendment. I speak of those lines because I wish to call the attention of the chairman and other members of the committee to the particular things to which they relate. It is here provided that for traveling expenses members of the American Battle Monuments Commission may expend \$8 per day, \$7 per day, and so forth. At another place in the bill there is a provision regarding traveling expenses for the Allen Custodian or those who serve under him, providing for \$4 per day. A little further on in the bill—the bill now before us—we find provision made for expenses of travel by members of and men connected with the Federal Trade Commission, at \$5 per day and \$4 per day. I call the attention of the committee to these numerous and different provisions, to the confusion, to the disordered state of affairs, in respect to allowances for travel expenses by officials and employees of the Government.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan. Yes.

Mr. FISH. If the gentleman will look into the proposition he will find it goes much further than he has suggested. Under the bill the members are allowed to spend seven and eight dollars a day. Previous to that—during the trip abroad last year—the commission spent \$12 a day, of which \$8 was for food.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan. It may be too high or it may not be high enough—it might be necessary to increase or decrease it materially—I am not arguing that; I am not now concerned with that feature. I am speaking of the lack of uniformity, the variance, the fact that there is so much variance, between and among our laws—this and other laws—respecting money allowances to officials and employees of the Government traveling out of Washington.

Mr. WOOD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan. I will yield.

Mr. WOOD. The reason for the rule—and we entered into it very thoroughly a year ago, and I think in the hearings now there may be something—is that members of this commission serve absolutely without any compensation.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan. I am not questioning the advisability or necessity of any per diem, large or small; I speak at this time only for the purpose of calling attention to the wide and inexplicable difference between different laws relating to the subject of traveling expenses. I am not arguing that this, that, or the other amount is right or wrong. I am simply calling attention to the hopeless confusion in which the House finds itself when bills are brought in to provide, among other things, money to pay traveling expenses of officials and employees of our Government. In a bill we considered a few days ago certain officials are to be allowed expenses at the rate

of \$10 a day. In the bill before us there is one allowance of \$8; for another \$7 is to be allowed. In this same bill on the next page certain officials are to be permitted \$5, others \$4 a day. Why this difference? Why this discrimination, why all this confusion, why this excuse and provocation to contention on the floor of the House whenever these bills are considered? The very matter of which I speak has been brought up many times, and it has been suggested that inasmuch as the Committee on Appropriations has entire authority to bring in these bills, an effort ought to be made to harmonize them. Enactment of laws may be necessary. It has been suggested that this or some other committee bring in a measure of that kind. And I am suggesting that measures should be brought in to arrange this matter in some reasonable and uniform shape.

Mr. GIBSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan. I will yield.

Mr. GIBSON. I wish to say for the information of the gentleman from Michigan that we have before the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service two or more bills dealing with the specific matters to which the gentleman refers, and a subcommittee has been appointed to draft a bill which will take care of the whole matter of travel pay to Government officials where they are required to travel.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan. I am pleased to learn that. That is a step in the right direction.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Chairman, I rise to oppose the pro forma amendment. I am in sympathy with the general proposition suggested by the gentleman from Michigan that there should be uniform law with reference to per diem allowance, but this commission, I think every gentleman here will readily concede, should be excepted by reason of its activities. The members of this commission invited to serve in this capacity are from the highest walks of life, giving their services without compensation.

Mr. GARNER of Texas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOOD. I will.

Mr. GARNER of Texas. Of course, it applies to this particular commission, but what does the gentleman say, as a member of the Committee on Appropriations, as to making different rates of allowance to Government employees of equal dignity and responsibility?

Mr. WOOD. I think it is a mistake and should be remedied.

Mr. GARNER of Texas. Why does not the gentleman correct it? I want to say to the gentleman that when we had the tax bill the question came up as to how much allowance should be made to representatives of the so-called tax board. We declined to put any allowance, and I called Mr. MADDEN, and Mr. GREEN talked to Mr. MADDEN, and he told us the Appropriations Committee this year hoped, as they had in the past, to bring in some uniform provision by which they would receive the same compensation. It has not been done and I have wondered if you are ever going to do it?

Mr. WOOD. If I had my way it would be done.

Mr. GARNER of Texas. Who is obstructing it—JOE BYRNS?

Mr. WOOD. I think it is JOE BYRNS. [Laughter.] Mr. Chairman, in building these monuments they ought to be commensurate at least with the importance we occupied in the World War, and the commission erecting them in accord with appropriate designs should not be compelled to visit cheap hotels and restaurants in Paris. We would be ashamed of them, and inasmuch as they are giving their time without charge to the United States Government, it is as little as we can do to make a pretense at their stopping at the Crillon, where the President of the United States stopped. Now, we at least ought to be consistent and the United States is so big that in circumstances of this character it would be a damnable shame and a blemish upon us.

Mr. BYRNS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOOD. Yes.

Mr. BYRNS. I want to say in reply to the interrogatory of the gentleman from Texas that the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations [Mr. MADDEN] has under consideration the idea of proposing some uniform rule in reference to traveling expenses—

Mr. WOOD. There ought to be.

Mr. BYRNS. We all agree there ought to be, but the gentleman knows, because he is a very busy man, that the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations has been exceedingly busy up to this time with appropriation bills. I think the committee under the lead of its chairman has made a record in preparing and bringing those bills before the House at such an early time and securing their passage; and therefore Mr. MADDEN, chairman of the committee, has not had the opportunity to give his attention to other matters. I am sure he will do so before long.



Mr. GARNER of Texas. I am very glad to hear that encouraging statement, but it seems strange to me that you have not a sufficient force in the Committee on Appropriations to attend to this, or that there is not a sufficient effort made. The latter part of last November this matter should have had the attention of the committee. The RECORD shows that you said you were going to do it a year ago. The RECORD shows that the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations [Mr. MADDEN] promised to have it attended to.

The CHAIRMAN. The pro forma amendment is withdrawn. The Clerk will read.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FISH: On page 6, line 1, strike out the figures "\$3,000,000," and insert the following: "\$2,999,000, of which sum not to exceed \$30,000 shall be expended for the erection near Sechault, France, of a suitable monument to commemorate the valiant services of the colored American Infantry regiments attached to the French Fourth Army."

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order on the amendment. It changes existing law. It is a direct violation of the law under which this appropriation is made.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the gentleman from Tennessee please make his point of order again?

Mr. BYRNS. My point of order is that the amendment changes existing law. The law provides the conditions that shall control as to material and design of these monuments and provides for the erection of all American monuments in Europe at such places as the commission shall determine. The amendment offered by the gentleman from New York would take from the commission this power, this discretion, given to it expressly by the statute which created the commission.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, I would suggest to the gentleman from Tennessee also that it is not authorized by existing law. I make the further point of order, Mr. Chairman, that it is not authorized by existing law.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Chairman, this amendment merely reduces the expenditure. If the chairman will listen, I would like to read a decision of John G. Carlisle, which is exactly in point:

Under the third clause of Rule XXI an individual Member upon the floor may offer an amendment changing existing law provided it retrenches expenditures in one of three modes: First, by reducing the number and salaries of the officers of the United States; or, secondly, by reducing the compensation of persons paid out of the Treasury of the United States; or, thirdly, by reducing the amounts covered by the bill. The amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts does not propose to add an appropriation of \$150,000 to the bill; but it provides that of the amount appropriated by the bill the sum of \$150,000 may be used for certain purposes, and it diminishes the amount covered by the bill by striking out "\$9,500,000" and inserting "\$9,490,000." So that the Chair is bound to hold that the amendment conforms strictly to the language of the rule. Whether the language actually used in this rule accomplishes the exact purpose which the House had in view in adopting it is not a question for the Chair to decide; but taking the language of the rule as it stands and putting upon it the construction which ordinarily would be put upon such language in a statute or in a rule of the House, the Chair is compelled to hold that the amendment comes within the rule and is in order.

Now, I submit that, Mr. Chairman, as being the decision of John G. Carlisle, one of the foremost parliamentarians that has ever been in this House, and I believe that that decision still holds.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the gentleman from New York please state that section?

Mr. FISH. Section 3892, volume 4, of Hinds' Precedents.

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Chairman, I wish to make a further point of order, that the amendment is not germane.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the gentleman from New York through with his argument?

Mr. FISH. For the moment; yes.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Chairman, I would like to call the attention of the Chair to section 966:

A limitation must not give an affirmative direction and must not impose new duties and must not be accompanied by language not directly limiting the appropriation.

I do not know that there is any need of arguing this further.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the gentleman please repeat his statement?

Mr. SNELL. I want to call the Chair's attention to section 966:

A limitation must not give an affirmative direction and must not impose new duties and must not be accompanied by language not directly limiting the appropriation.

It seems to me the amendment offered by my colleague from New York not only cuts down the amount of the appropriation but directly imposes new duties on this commission. It provides distinctly that this commission must create a monument plan for colored soldiers, and in doing that it must prescribe new duties not at present authorized by law. If so, a point of order would lie against it.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. Mr. Chairman, if this amendment is in order at all, it can be in order only as a limitation. It does not come within the Holman rule, because the Holman rule applies when the law fixes salaries or compensation of officers or other charges on the Treasury, and the amendment, though it may have the effect of changing existing law, reduces expenditures; cuts that down. If this amendment is in order at all, it is in order as a limitation. But a limitation must be negative entirely in its application. A limitation can not direct any affirmative action by any department of the Government.

For instance, if we had an appropriation providing \$1,000,000 to build monuments, if the gentleman's amendment said, "provided, however, that no part of this appropriation shall be used for building any monument over 10 feet high and costing more than \$30,000," it would be in order because that is a limitation of the use to which the money can be put, since the law would authorize any monument from 1 foot high to 100, the appropriation would be limited to monuments not over 10 feet high, but the gentleman does not stop at that. The gentleman simply reduces nominally the appropriation by \$10,000 and then he says, "provided, however, that the commission shall do something." He directs and provides it shall build a monument to some regiment of troops, without naming the regiment, and I do not believe the amendment describes it except to state that it was composed of colored troops.

That is an affirmative direction to the commission to do something which under existing law can not be required of the commission, because under existing law the commission is vested with the discretion and with the judgment to locate these monuments at such points and to dedicate them to such particular battles or engagements as the commission may deem proper. So it is both a change of existing law and a violation of the rules with reference to limitations which require that they must be negative; they must be, in fact, a limitation and not an extension of the legislative power. I submit the gentleman's amendment is not in order.

I want to call the attention of the Chair to a ruling by the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. TILSON] made at the last session of Congress—I think the parliamentary clerk is familiar with it—in which Mr. TILSON took up all the precedents on the subject of limitations and exhaustively digested them and laid down the rule I am now endeavoring to announce, that the limitation must absolutely be negative; it must not direct anything affirmative; and it must narrow the uses to which the appropriation can be put rather than extend the uses to which the appropriation can be put. The gentleman's amendment violates all three of those fundamental canons as laid down in the ruling made by the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. TILSON].

The CHAIRMAN. Unless the gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH] has something further to offer, the Chair is ready to rule.

Mr. FISH. I simply want to ask the Chair to read this decision of Mr. Carlisle and some other decisions of the same nature by Mr. Hull. I assume the Chair has the decision of Mr. Carlisle before him. I think it still stands as the rule of the House, and upon that I base my amendment as being in order.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, of course, I do not know what is in the Chair's mind about this proposition—

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will be pleased to hear the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I would like to submit, in addition to the argument made by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], that the existing law upon which this appropriation is based provides in section 2:

That the commission shall prepare plans and estimates for the erection of suitable memorials to mark and commemorate the services of the American forces in Europe and erect memorials therein at such places as the commission shall determine, including works of architecture and art in the American cemeteries in Europe.

The proposed amendment attempts to give a positive and direct instruction to that commission to erect a particular



monument at a particular place for a specific purpose. Therefore it is invading the province of the commission as laid out in the original law.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair feels it is unnecessary to go into any lengthy discussion of the reasons for his decision further than to state that it is a principle recognized by all occupants of the chair in the past that in order to come within the Holman rule there is required something more than a mere reduction in the amount sought to be appropriated, as in this case the amount of \$3,000,000 is cut to \$2,999,000. If the amendment stopped there it would be in order, and there would be no question about it, but by so undertaking to reduce the appropriation in that manner the introducer of the amendment is not permitted to inject or add legislation on an appropriation bill unless such legislation is essential to the accomplishment of a retrenchment of expenditure. The latter portion of the gentleman's amendment, which says that not to exceed \$30,000 shall be expended, is clearly a direction to this Battle Monuments Commission, which according to the law is to operate with respect to these matters entirely at its discretion. The Chair therefore sustains the point of order.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FISH: On page 6, line 1, after the figures "\$3,000,000," insert a colon and the following: "Provided further, That not more than one-half of this sum shall be expended unless or until plans and estimates are proposed and approved by said commission for the erection near Seebault, France, of a suitable monument to commemorate the vallant services of the colored American Infantry reglments attached to the French Fourth Army, not to exceed in cost \$30,000."

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment.

Mr. FISH. I would merely point out, Mr. Chairman, that this is a proper limitation. It says to this commission that they can only expend one-half of this amount unless or until they draw up plans and specifications, and approve them, to erect a monument to the colored soldiers. It seems to me that is a part of the duty of the commission, and as Members of the Congress we can well limit their actions to that extent.

Mr. BLANTON. It is subject to the same vice that the last amendment was, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Chairman—

The CHAIRMAN. If the gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH] has concluded, the Chair will hear the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me it is perfectly clear that the effect of this amendment is not to reduce the appropriation. The effect is to compel the commission to do something in order to use the appropriation; that is all. It is merely a form of compelling action by the commission, and in itself it does not reduce the appropriation.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. And therefore is legislation.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Certainly; and therefore it is legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule unless some other gentleman desires to be heard. In ruling on this amendment, the Chair is thoroughly aware that there are decisions by decidedly more experienced and able chairmen than the present occupant of the Chair who have held adversely to what the present occupant of the Chair finds himself compelled to rule. But under the later decisions a limitation on executive functions rather than on the appropriation has been held not in order. From a careful reading of section 2, which has been read by the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD] it seems to the Chair that the gentleman's amendment, as the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CHINDBLOM] says, directs the commission to do a specific thing, actually changing the basic law creating the commission, and that the amendment does not restrict in any sense the appropriation. The Chair therefore sustains the point of order.

Mr. McKEOWN. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 5, line 5, after the word "thereof," strike out the words "\$7 per day."

Mr. McKEOWN. Mr. Chairman, I think the commission ought to be paid traveling expenses, whatever they may be. If they do not spend but \$2 a day, they would only draw \$2 a day.

Mr. FISH. They are worse off in this bill than they were in the former. They were allowed \$12 a day, and now we have it down to \$7.

Mr. McKEOWN. I do not care what they had in the other bill. If \$8 a day is not sufficient to pay the expenses, we ought to increase it to whatever is necessary. I do not want any man working for the Government to pay his own expenses. Here is what you do: If the expenses are only a dollar he can draw \$7. Under my amendment if his expenses are \$8, he can get \$8. It is a question whether you want to set a new precedent and change the situation. That is what the present law does.

Mr. WOOD. I said a while ago that this as a necessity is an exception to the rule. We have got to have faith in the members of the commission. I do not believe that the gentleman from Oklahoma wants to cast a reflection on General Pershing or anybody else that they would put in any charge that was not legitimate.

Mr. McKEOWN. This does not make them put in any charge not legitimate—the way the law is if their expenses are \$8 they can only draw \$7. And if their expenses are only \$1.50 they have the option to take \$7 by law.

Mr. WOOD. If General Pershing and gentlemen who were appointed by reason of their high position, serving without compensation, are subject to suspicion, we ought to adopt the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. McKEOWN. I give full credit to them as honest men.

Mr. O'CONNOR of New York. Considering the personnel of the commission, how does the gentleman suppose we will get the material to constitute the commission unless we pay a decent rate of transportation?

Mr. MONTAGUE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McKEOWN. Yes.

Mr. MONTAGUE. The gentleman fixes no exact figure.

Mr. McKEOWN. No; I want to pay whatever it costs.

Mr. MONTAGUE. I wish to direct the gentleman's attention to this fact, that if that language passes the Comptroller General will hold to \$4 a day under the general field service for employees of the Government. If I am not right about that, try it.

Mr. McKEOWN. Why will that be?

Mr. MONTAGUE. Wait until you get the opinion of Mr. McCarl and you will see how it can be.

Mr. McKEOWN. Well, I want to understand the gentleman.

Mr. MONTAGUE. I make the direct statement that when sums are appropriated for a commission to defray actual expenses Comptroller General McCarl ruled that the actual expenses shall be \$4 a day—putting them on the same plane as field agents. This House will never forgive itself unless it makes a special absolute figure.

Mr. McKEOWN. Mr. Chairman, in view of what the gentleman from Virginia says I will withdraw my amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Oklahoma asks unanimous consent to withdraw his amendment. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. McKEOWN. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 6, line 11, after the word "the" strike out the word "commission" and insert in lieu thereof the words "Comptroller General."

Mr. McKEOWN. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of my amendment is to keep the disbursing fund within the hands of the Comptroller General. He is the one that ought to control it, and there is no reason why we should change the rule. The Comptroller General is vested with the authority at law to pass on disbursements and he ought to be the one designated.

Mr. WOOD. I do not think the gentleman should insist on that amendment. All these matters have to come finally before the Comptroller General. The only exception is because of the fact that they have to have some stenographer or some person that they can not get through the regular channel. This thing is entirely out of the ordinary?

Mr. McKEOWN. Yes; it is extraordinarily out of the ordinary.

Mr. WOOD. It is, and the gentleman will find it still more extraordinary as the thing progresses; but we have entered upon this venture, and we can not afford to be impecunious or to handicap the agency that we have put in force to carry it out.

Mr. McKEOWN. What objection would there be to having the Comptroller General?

Mr. WOOD. The Comptroller General has so many other things to do, and he is not charged with this specific performance. These gentlemen are charged with that, and they must submit their report to the Comptroller General. Let



the responsibility be where it is; if they are not right, let the Comptroller General cut them down.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I believe that I am now in a position to supply the information that was called for in the early part of the discussion of this paragraph with respect to the cost of the land used for cemeteries in France. In the first place, the title to the land is in the French Government as trustee for the American Government, to be used in perpetuity for cemetery purposes. If the land ceases to be used for that purpose, it reverts to the French Government.

The cost of all the land has been a total of \$26,828.10. For the Belleau Wood Cemetery, the Aisne-Marne, there has been paid \$7,803.16; for the Flanders Field Cemetery in Belgium, nothing; for the Argonne Cemetery, which is the largest of them all, the so-called Romagne Cemetery, nothing; for the Oise-Aisne, \$5,233.60; for the St. Mihiel Cemetery, \$2,825.49; for the Somme Cemetery, which is the cemetery at Bony, \$1,995.57; for the Suresnes Cemetery at Paris, \$8,970.68.

Most of these expenditures, as I am informed, were for additional land. That certainly applies to Suresnes, but I have not been able to get precise information as to the others, whether it was for the original tract on which the bodies were buried at the time of the war or for enlargements.

Mr. MONTAGUE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. Yes.

Mr. MONTAGUE. What sum did the gentleman state for Belleau Wood?

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. Seven thousand eight hundred and three dollars and sixteen cents.

Mr. MONTAGUE. As I am informed, the Belleau Wood Cemetery itself cost nothing, but the \$7,803.16 was applied to the purchase of the wood itself, a small area on the battle field, and that was secured in the way of personal gifts by people of our own country.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. The gentleman is quite correct. The purchase of Belleau Wood for the so-called national park was by voluntary gifts, but this amount, as I understand, was either for the original grant or for an enlargement. I feel quite sure it was for an enlargement.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the pro forma amendment will be withdrawn. Without objection, the Clerk will correct the spelling of the word "member," so that it will read "members," in the plural, on line 8, page 6.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### ARLINGTON MEMORIAL BRIDGE COMMISSION

For continuing the construction of the Arlington Memorial Bridge across the Potomac River at Washington, authorized in an act entitled "An act to provide for the construction of a memorial bridge across the Potomac River from a point near the Lincoln Memorial in the city of Washington to an appropriate point in the State of Virginia, and for other purposes," approved February 24, 1925, to be expended in accordance with the provisions and conditions of the said act, \$2,500,000, including all necessary incidental and contingent expenses, printing and binding, and traveling expenses, to be available immediately and to remain available until expended.

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word for the purpose of getting information. In line 24, page 6, I see a provision for traveling expenses of some one in connection with the building of the Memorial Bridge over the Potomac River at Washington. What traveling expenses could there be in that connection?

Mr. WOOD. It is traveling expenses to send some engineer from the city of Washington to Pittsburgh or wherever they may be making the steel for the bridge for the purpose of inspecting it to see whether or not it is up to specifications.

Mr. HOWARD. That is enough.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### BUREAU OF EFFICIENCY

For chief of bureau and other personal services in the District of Columbia in accordance with the classification act of 1923; contingent expenses, including traveling expenses; per diem in lieu of subsistence; supplies; stationery; purchase and exchange of equipment; not to exceed \$100 for law books, books of reference, and periodicals; and not to exceed \$150 for street-car fare; in all \$210,000, of which amount not to exceed \$146,460 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BYRNS: Page 8, line 1, strike out the figures "\$210,000," and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$150,000."

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Chairman, I am frank to say to the committee that if I thought it would carry I would offer an amendment to strike out the paragraph and eliminate this entire appropriation. I say that for this reason: Without discounting any good that this Bureau of Efficiency has accomplished in the past, I feel that the work performed by the bureau is, if not duplication, a work that should be and can be done by other bureaus. This bureau was established, I think, in 1912 or 1913. At the time it was established there was no bureau or activity of the Government which was devoting its time and attention to the question of efficiency and economy in the various departments. Since that time we have passed the Budget law. The Director of the Budget, a gentleman of very great ability, and who has a very earnest desire to serve the Government, has under his control appropriations amounting, if I mistake not, to \$190,000; and when you add to that the salaries paid to other employees in the departments who are detailed to the Bureau of the Budget, this bureau is costing the Government, if I remember correctly, something like \$300,000 per year, and he has salaried officials getting five and six thousand dollars a year, one of whom is stationed in each one of the various departments, and for what purpose? For the purpose of keeping in touch with the department and ascertaining and informing the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and the President as to just what is being done, what employees can be eliminated, and where activities can be coordinated and combined so as to save the Government money and enable him as the Director of the Budget to make recommendations of economy to the President of the United States. Under those circumstances why have a Bureau of Efficiency performing, as I say, largely the very same duties that are being performed and should be performed by this very efficient Director of the Bureau of the Budget, with his very large staff?

Gentlemen here are familiar with or have read, no doubt, many of the open letters that are being published by the Civil Service League to the President in regard to the Bureau of Efficiency. I am not actuated by those letters in offering this amendment. I am actuated solely by the idea that I believe you can save here safely at least \$60,000 a year and keep this bureau for the next year at the same appropriation it has for this year. I know that in the hearings there is a great deal said by the director of this bureau as to savings he has made. If you take the hearings and read them, you will find a paragraph devoted to this and that department in which he says he went there and looked after the personnel and saved thousands of dollars.

There is no detailed statement made by him as to how he saved it, except the mere declaration that so much money was saved. Read the hearings and you will find that the alleged savings are simply declarations on the part of the head of the bureau, and I have an idea that the heads of these various services, if called upon, would claim that they are entitled to at least some credit. He had \$150,000 for this year and that was the estimate the Budget submitted to Congress last December, and yet this appropriation seeks to give him \$210,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. BYRNS. I ask for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. BYRNS. I understand that the Director of the Budget very recently submitted a supplemental estimate for \$60,000, and that the committee in reporting \$210,000 has reported the final estimate of the Director of the Budget. But, gentlemen, there is not a line, not one single syllable, in these hearings showing why this extra \$60,000 is needed; not a particle of testimony, not a letter from the Director of the Budget or the President or anyone else to show why \$60,000 should be added to the present appropriation of the Bureau of Efficiency.

Mr. ALLGOOD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNS. In a moment. You gentlemen, or we as Members of this House, are being asked to increase the appropriation for this bureau, which for a number of years has not had more than \$150,000 a year, to \$210,000 without one line of testimony, without a single bit of information given to us why this \$60,000 is to be added. Now, gentlemen, this is just a question with you as to whether or not we are going to increase the appropriation to this bureau, which, as I say, in my judgment could be eliminated with all due safety. I think the time has come to quit creating new commissions and bureaus, and



certainly, the time has come when we ought not to be adding to the expenses of bureaus and commissions already in existence; and if we are ever going to accomplish any economy or bring about any economy, Congress has got to quit creating new positions and new bureaus, and certainly we ought not to enter into the policy of increasing appropriations for those already in existence.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the gentleman's amendment. The justification for the additional \$60,000 of which he complains is found in a communication from the President of the United States, House Document No. 247, recommending this additional appropriation for the purpose of making investigations in various bureaus. There are some 10 or 12 of them.

Mr. BYRNS. That document was never put in the hearings, and Members of Congress—

Mr. WOOD. The gentleman has served upon the Appropriations Committee longer than I have. He knows as well as I do that some information which comes to the Committee on Appropriations is never put in the hearings.

Mr. BYRNS. Then I will say this to the gentleman, if he will yield; I do not think that the committees of which I have been a member have ever undertaken to report appropriations to the House and ask Members of the House to accept recommendations without giving to the House in the hearings, and making public in the hearings, the reasons which influence them. What is the secret reason, if it be so secret, for this particular appropriation? Why could it not have been included in the hearings?

Mr. WOOD. I take very great delight in pointing out to the gentleman—

Mr. BYRNS. Why did not the gentleman hold hearings in reference to this \$60,000?

Mr. WOOD. This supplemental estimate came to the committee after the hearings were finally concluded. The necessity for this appropriation was perfectly cognizant to everybody on the committee. The gentleman is not so ignorant of these things but what he knows this very practice has been resorted to a number of times. I want to call the attention of the gentleman to some justification for this appropriation and perhaps I can convince him of the necessity of this thing, which I believe ought to be sufficient to appeal to any reasonable man. Under an investigation made by the Bureau of Efficiency, over the objection of some gentlemen of this Congress and some of the departments, the expenditures for salaries in one branch of the Government, the Treasury Department, were reduced \$250,000 a year, or more if you please, than the entire cost of this Bureau of Efficiency. Now, in the opinion of the President of the United States, what was accomplished there can be accomplished some place else. I stated yesterday that when this bureau was created it was born with the opposition of every department of this Government because of the fact that its function in representing the Congress was to inquire into their affairs, and many of them having archaic methods resented it, and repelled any investigation which was made. We have succeeded, by reason of forcing the Bureau of Efficiency into these departments, in the saving of millions of dollars, until now, under the Budget system, we find that the Bureau of Efficiency is the strong right arm of the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. BYRNS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOOD. I yield.

Mr. BYRNS. If the object of this Bureau of Efficiency is to aid the Budget, why not put it under the Bureau of the Budget direct? Why have a separate independent bureau—a commission—to do the work the Bureau of the Budget is expected to do?

Mr. WOOD. In answer to the gentleman, I think that is a very pertinent inquiry. There should be a consolidation. Some gentlemen have been trying to consolidate the Bureau of Efficiency with the Civil Service Commission, a thing that should never be done.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has expired.

Mr. WOOD. May I have five minutes more?

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. WOOD. There is some reason for the contention of the gentleman from Tennessee. It would be consistent to consolidate the Bureau of Efficiency with the Bureau of the Budget, for the reason that the Budget Bureau, in making its estimates, must depend upon surveys made in the various departments, and the only agency to conduct these surveys, except an advisory agency within that bureau, is the Bureau of

Efficiency. I introduced a bill a few years ago for the purpose of consolidating various offices, giving the President the power to consolidate them. It was referred to the coordinating committee. They adopted my bill; but the Cabinet officers, jealous of their jurisdiction, just as courts are jealous of their jurisdiction, could never agree.

Like the gentleman from Tennessee, I would like to make the Bureau of Efficiency a part and parcel of the Bureau of the Budget. But you should not destroy it, because if you did you would destroy the very means whereby the Budget is saving millions of dollars to the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan moves to strike out the last word.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I am very happy to hear from the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Wood], chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations, this word of commendation of the Bureau of Efficiency, because a great deal that I have been able to learn otherwise is not entirely complimentary to that bureau. Its work does not commend itself to everyone who has occasion to look into it and see how it is operating. In connection with it there is one, or more than one, in each bureau or section of the various departments who periodically makes ratings of employees, and that is often done in a most arbitrary manner.

Mr. WOOD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan. Yes.

Mr. WOOD. I know the gentleman does not want to be unjust.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan. Is not that true?

Mr. WOOD. No; it is not true.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan. Who makes these ratings? It is done periodically by some one.

Mr. WOOD. I will tell you how the ratings are made. There is only one official from the Bureau of Efficiency, one from the Civil Service Commission, and one from the Bureau of the Budget, so that whatever criticism may be made can not attach more than to the extent of one-third to the Bureau of Efficiency. My experience has been that had reclassification been left entirely to the Bureau of Efficiency there would not be any complaint.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan. The gentleman says when a mistake is made only one-third of it is chargeable against the Bureau of Efficiency. Yet for everything that has been done properly by the Budget Bureau, he would have you believe that we must give the Bureau of Efficiency full credit.

It seems to me I have received quite correct information in regard to how these ratings of efficiency of employees throughout the departments are made. They are made in most instances at least by somebody immediately in the office or division or section and reported to somebody higher up, and still higher up, until they reach the members of the Bureau of Efficiency, and those ratings are made in a very arbitrary manner, evidently in many instances with little if any proper or intelligent basis.

Now, I sympathize and agree with the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BYRNS] in what he said about the difficulty experienced by Congress in getting information as to whether or not recommendations made by the Bureau of the Budget and later by the Committee on Appropriations are proper, too high or too low.

Officials from the different bureaus go before the Bureau of the Budget, every one of them with his hat in his hand and his heart in his mouth, frightened to death, for fear that too much money will be asked. A threat is held over every one of them that if he attempts to go over the head of the Budget Bureau and communicate with a committee of Congress or with individual Members of Congress for the purpose of getting a larger appropriation than the Bureau of the Budget has recommended he is liable to lose his official head. I have talked with the heads of some of these bureaus, talked with them about appropriations and asked them whether or not the amounts recommended to Congress were sufficient. I found them loth to talk, unwilling to volunteer any information. They say, "I will answer any questions you ask. You as a Member of Congress have a right to ask me questions, but I can not volunteer any statement."

Anybody reading these hearings must be impressed with the fact that they are very meager and do not carry the information which the old hearings did.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I should like to have the attention of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr.



Wood] for a moment. Frankly I have not heard an explanation that is satisfactory or clarifying as to why this appropriation is increased \$60,000 over that which is recommended by the Budget. That is the question raised by my colleague.

Mr. WOOD. The question is entirely pertinent. I said in my remarks a while ago, and I now reiterate the statement, that the purpose is defined in Document 247. I think it worth while to invite the attention of this House to the proposed investigations, first, the reorganization of the customhouse division and the office of special agents division in the customs service. By reason of archaic operations in the customs service of this country we are losing millions of dollars every year. Some very interesting information has come to us, and the gentleman can have it. That is one of the things that ought to be corrected.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. This \$60,000 is to cover that in part?

Mr. WOOD. Yes; that is part of it.

Another reorganization is in respect to the methods in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. You have heard complaint all over this country about the money we now have in circulation. It will wear out in your pocket, and it can not be washed. We spent thousands of dollars a few years ago in establishing a laundry department in the Treasury to launder our money. We had to abandon it because of the fact that the texture of the money was so flimsy it went to pieces when we tried to wash it. The Bureau of Efficiency, through the cooperation of the Bureau of Standards, has developed a new paper that it would take a strong man to jerk in two. It will stand the necessary wear and tear, and this will result, if you please, in saving in one year more than the entire expense of the Bureau of Efficiency, which is responsible for this discovery.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Let me see if I understand the gentleman correctly. They have that paper now?

Mr. WOOD. The paper has been developed.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Then, what does the Bureau of Efficiency have to do with it if they are just proposing to use it?

Mr. WOOD. I will tell the gentleman what they have to do with it. They have to reorganize the whole scheme of printing down at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing against opposition that the gentleman has some cognizance of. I do not believe there is any one thing that will save more money with less expense to the people of the United States and give more satisfaction than this reform that is proposed with reference to the printing of our money. Then we have discovered that by reducing the size of the dollar bill we can save thousands and thousands of dollars. The life of a dollar bill is about six weeks, and the life of a \$10 bill is about six months.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Now, may I ask the gentleman, the Bureau of Efficiency has discovered that, has it?

Mr. WOOD. Yes, sir.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Then, what is the use of keeping it up if we know it?

Mr. WOOD. It is simply one of the incidents. They have to inaugurate and install the system. What would be the use of discovering the radio unless you had some way of giving it execution?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has expired.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five more minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BYRNS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Yes.

Mr. BYRNS. I would like to have some gentleman tell me just what the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, who is an exceedingly competent gentleman, with three new assistant directors at high salaries, is doing over there in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, if this Bureau of Efficiency finds it necessary to make the installations to which the gentleman refers, and has to even determine the size of the paper money and what kind of paper shall be used and then takes credit for the quality of paper which is established at the Bureau of Standards. The head of the Bureau of Efficiency seems to run the whole Government.

Mr. WOOD. I supposed the gentleman from Tennessee, being a member of the committee, heard this evidence and knew about it. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing is in entire accord and is cooperating with and inviting the Bureau of Efficiency to do this work.

Mr. BYRNS. I will say to the gentleman I am a member of the subcommittee on the Treasury bill and there came before us the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and

he detailed all these things, as I remember it, and not one line or one word was said about the Bureau of Efficiency or any credit given to that bureau on account of anything that was done, and I dare say if the gentleman will talk to the director he will tell the gentleman that he and his assistants are certainly entitled to a small part of the credit.

Mr. WOOD. I have information, coming from the head of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, indicating that they invited and are cooperating with the Bureau of Efficiency in doing this work. I do not know why the gentleman on the other side, except for political reasons, wants to destroy a bureau that has for its purpose efficiency in government.

Mr. BYRNS. I want to say to the gentleman that there is no politics in this.

Mr. WOOD. Well, I hope not.

Mr. BYRNS. It is simply an effort to bring about a reduction in the number of employees in this city, that the gentleman referred to two or three months ago.

Mr. WOOD. Yes; and through this very agency we have reduced them.

Mr. BYRNS. And the gentleman gives no credit to anybody else in the Treasury Department except to this superhuman chief of the Bureau of Efficiency.

Mr. WOOD. No; I am not doing that, but the gentleman knows himself that those who are in charge of various bureaus are not willing, if some excuse can be found, to cut employees off of the pay roll. The average man at the head of one of these commissions or bureaus magnifies or diminishes the importance of his bureau by the number of employees he has. The gentleman knows that as well as I do. Now, through the administration of this bureau, even the Treasury itself was convinced and came before the committee, of which the gentleman is a member, and agreed that they could get rid of these 200 men and women.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I suppose my time is about exhausted.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has one minute remaining.

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may have five minutes' additional.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, the explanation of my friend from Indiana touching this matter is not satisfactory.

Now, as far as the size of the bill is concerned, for 20 years, long before Brown was ever heard of, that matter had been discussed. That is no new discovery. I do not know why it has not been put into effect, but it is certainly no new discovery. All the other matters to which the gentleman from Indiana has referred in explanation have been matters of discussion here long before the Bureau of Efficiency was ever created.

Mr. WOOD. I only mentioned three. I have a lot more that I could mention.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I wonder if they are as lacking in information as the three the gentleman has already mentioned.

Mr. WOOD. I am not responsible for the gentleman's comprehension of the information that is conveyed. I have given the items so that he can be his own judge, and I can give the rest of them if he wishes.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I shall be glad to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. WOOD. There is the organization of the Secretary's office in the Department of Agriculture—

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Are they not doing that with the amount the Budget recommended? What is the \$60,000 for?

Mr. WOOD. This is a part of what is supposed to be done with the \$60,000, the supplemental estimate. I want to say to the gentleman from Tennessee that the Bureau of Efficiency last year had 40 per cent of its time and personnel occupied in doing a thing for which it was not created; that is, the additional duties imposed upon it through reclassification.

Mr. GARNER of Texas. If the gentleman will yield, I understood the gentleman from Tennessee to make a suggestion, and I want to see if I understand it. Do I understand that this estimate came to Congress and did not go through the Budget?

Mr. WOOD. Oh, no; it came through the Budget.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. The supplemental estimate came through the Budget?

Mr. WOOD. Yes.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I will yield further to the gentleman.

Mr. WOOD. I can state other items to the gentleman.



Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. The gentleman says 40 per cent of their time was taken on matters that were not legal?

Mr. WOOD. No. They were legal but the bureau was not originally charged with those duties. There was no extra appropriation made for the Bureau of Efficiency to perform the duties incident to reclassification. Various divisions have contributed toward the reclassification, but the large percentage of it fell on the Bureau of Efficiency. I am told that 40 per cent of their time and personnel has been devoted to this work.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I still think the explanation is not satisfactory. The remarks of the gentleman made in the beginning struck me as being somewhat strange when he said that, of course, it was known that estimates came to the Committee on Appropriations included in bills upon which no hearings were had.

Mr. WOOD. Oh, the gentleman misunderstood me. I said that this supplemental estimate, like many others, came at the last hour.

Mr. BYRNS. Does the gentleman say this came before the committee?

Mr. WOOD. Yes.

Mr. BYRNS. Will the gentleman state the time?

Mr. WOOD. The document shows—

Mr. BYRNS. The gentleman means the subcommittee and not the full committee?

Mr. WOOD. Both committees.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment of the gentleman from Tennessee. I regret that I must take issue with the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee. I think the most favorable sign that we have had for a long time is when a distinguished member of the Appropriations Committee rises up from the floor and takes issue with the chairman of that committee. It is something that has not been done before for a long time.

But I want to say that one of the most important bureaus of the Government is being attacked here at this time. I have taken occasion since I have been a Member of Congress to go to various bureaus to find out the inside work and to make a personal one-man investigation of them. This is one bureau that I looked into when I first came to Washington.

You have not a more valuable man in the employ of the United States Government than Mr. Brown, who is chief of the Bureau of Efficiency. The chairman only gave you a few of the important things that he is doing. In some departments concerning some employees you do not need any Bureau of Efficiency; they are loyal, patriotic American citizens who are doing their duty and giving 100 per cent service to the Government. But concerning many employees in many departments you require a chief of the Bureau of Efficiency to see that they give value received for the money they are paid. And it is Chief Brown and Chief Brown's Bureau of Efficiency that goes into every other bureau and department of the Government and sees to it that the thousands of Government employees give proper service to their Government. [Applause.] I am backing up Mr. Brown's department.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. I am always glad to yield to the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. There are different opinions in respect to the value of that bureau, but the great work which it has done it has done with \$150,000 for several years. In these times of economy, is there any reason why that bureau should be given \$60,000 additional?

Mr. BLANTON. I will tell the distinguished gentleman, who heads his Wisconsin delegation, why. A hue and cry has gone out that we are decreasing the number of employees all the time, but it is not so, as decreasing has long since stopped. There are more employees of this Government right now on the pay rolls here in Washington than there were two years ago. Is there a man here who will deny that? The employees are now increasing, and whenever you increase the number of employees on the pay roll of this Government you increase the needs of a Bureau of Efficiency to look after them and see that they render proper service to this Government. There are lots of employees who could go into their offices at half past 9 o'clock or 10 o'clock in the morning, or who could be late for a half hour or an hour or two hours every day at luncheon time, if it were not for the investigation and the requirements of your Bureau of Efficiency. Whenever you find a man who pins down on them, whenever you get a man who makes somebody do his duty, you will find opposition to him.

Mr. HUDSON. And is not this true, that Mr. Brown and his collaborators are now extending their work into the employees

outside of the city of Washington, which will mean more work and the need of more money?

Mr. BLANTON. I want to say that they have all that they can do right here in the city of Washington. We ought to heartily support this Bureau of Efficiency.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. BYRNS) there were—ayes 32, noes 50.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. BEGG, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill H. R. 9341, the independent offices appropriation bill, and had come to no resolution thereon.

#### MUNICIPAL AVIATION FIELD AT YUMA, ARIZ.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following request of the Senate:

*Ordered*, That the House of Representatives be requested to return to the Senate the bill (S. 2307) entitled "An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to exchange certain lands in order to acquire land for a municipal aviation field at Yuma, Ariz."

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the request of the Senate will be complied with and the bill returned.

There was no objection.

#### ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. CAMPBELL, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that the committee had examined and found truly enrolled bill and resolutions of the following titles, when the Speaker signed the same:

S. J. Res. 41. A joint resolution providing for the filling of a proximate vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution of the class other than Members of Congress;

H. R. 6740. An act granting the consent of Congress to the Norfolk & Western Railway Co. to construct a bridge across the Tug Fork of Big Sandy River at or near a point about two and a half miles east of Williamson, Mingo County, W. Va., and near the mouth of Lick Branch; and

H. J. Res. 153. A joint resolution for the participation of the United States in the sesquicentennial celebration in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., and authorizing an appropriation therefor, and for other purposes.

#### CONFERENCE REPORT—DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, I present for printing under the rule the conference report upon the bill (H. R. 8722) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, and prior fiscal years, to provide urgent supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1926, and June 30, 1927, and for other purposes.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 32 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until Monday, February 22, 1926, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### COMMITTEE HEARINGS

Mr. TILSON submitted the following tentative list of committee hearings scheduled for February 22, 1926, as reported to the floor leader by clerks of the several committees:

##### COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

(10 a. m.)

District of Columbia appropriation bill.

##### COMMITTEE ON THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

(10 a. m.)

Providing for the consolidation of the functions of the Department of Commerce relating to navigation, to establish load lines for American vessels (H. R. 7245).

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

367. Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting an itemized report of expenditures made from the appropriation "Administration of



Affairs, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma, 1925," as required by act of June 5, 1924, was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. LEA of California: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. S. 1226. An act to amend the trading with the enemy act; with an amendment (Rept. No. 332). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. KELLER: Committee on the District of Columbia. H. R. 5045. A bill to establish a board of public welfare in and for the District of Columbia, to determine its functions, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 333). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HERSEY: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 5701. A bill to designate the times and places of holding terms of the United States District Court for the District of Montana; without amendment (Rept. No. 334). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. ROBSON of Kentucky: Committee on Pensions. H. R. 8132. A bill granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the war with Spain, the Philippine insurrection, or the China relief expedition, to certain maimed soldiers, to certain widows, minor children, and helpless children of such soldiers and sailors, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 333). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. DOWELL: Committee on Roads. H. R. 9504. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes," approved July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 339). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. COYLE: Committee on Naval Affairs. H. R. 8725. A bill to establish the warrant grade of pay clerk and the commissioned warrant grades of chief marine gunner, chief quartermaster clerk, and chief pay clerk in the United States Marine Corps; without amendment (Rept. No. 340). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. UNDERHILL: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1961. A bill for the relief of B. G. Oosterbaan; without amendment (Rept. No. 335). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. THOMAS: Committee on Claims. H. R. 4124. A bill for the relief of the State Bank & Trust Co. of Fayetteville, Tenn.; without amendment (Rept. No. 336). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CARPENTER: Committee on Claims. H. R. 6003. A bill for the relief of Charles B. Beck; without amendment (Rept. No. 337). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. SWING: Committee on Claims. H. R. 6615. A bill for the relief of Noble-Gilbertson Co., a corporation, of Buford, N. Dak.; without amendment (Rept. No. 341). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2311. A bill for the relief of Harvey Dunkin; without amendment (Rept. No. 343). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. SEARS of Nebraska: Committee on Claims. H. R. 5063. A bill for the relief of P. H. Donlon; without amendment (Rept. No. 344). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. UNDERHILL: Committee on Claims. H. R. 6080. A bill for the relief of J. M. Hedrick; with an amendment (Rept. No. 345). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MORROW: Committee on Claims. H. R. 7027. A bill for the relief of J. B. Elliott; without amendment (Rept. No. 346). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. SABATH: Committee on Claims. H. R. 8176. A bill for the relief of Walter W. Price; with amendments (Rept. No. 347). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. UNDERHILL: Committee on Claims. H. R. 8896. A bill for the relief of Enriqueta Koch v de Jeanneret; with an amendment (Rept. No. 348). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. McFADDEN: A bill (H. R. 9592) to revise and increase the rate of pension to certain widows, former widows, and children of soldiers, sailors, and marines of the Civil War, the war with Mexico, and the war of 1812, and to certain Army nurses; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CONNERY: A bill (H. R. 9593) to amend the act of February 11, 1924, entitled "An act to equip the United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kans., for the manufacture of supplies for the use of the Government, for the compensation of prisoners for their labor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GRAHAM: A bill (H. R. 9594) for the appointment of certain additional judges; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DAVILA: A bill (H. R. 9595) to authorize the establishment and maintenance of a forest experiment station in Porto Rico; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. KNUTSON: A bill (H. R. 9596) granting the consent of Congress to the Board of County Commissioners of Aitkin County, Minn., to construct a bridge across the Mississippi River; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. REID of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 9597) authorizing the appropriation of \$50,000 for the establishment of a fish-hatching and fish-cultural station in the State of Illinois; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. WOOD: A bill (H. R. 9598) to amend section 25 of the interstate commerce act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. THATCHER: A bill (H. R. 9599) granting the consent of Congress to the city of Louisville, Ky., to construct a bridge across the Ohio River at or near said city; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MORROW: A bill (H. R. 9600) for the adjustment of water-right and construction charges on the Carlsbad irrigation project, New Mexico, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

By Mr. FREAR: A bill (H. R. 9601) regulating Indian allotments disposed of by will; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. BERGER: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 175) directing the President of the United States to call an international conference for the purpose of revising the terms of the treaty of Versailles and to make public the secret treaties pertaining to the cause of the World War now in the archives of the allied governments and their associates; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BRIGHAM: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 176) establishing a commission for the participation of the United States in the observance of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversaries of the independence of Vermont and the Battle of Bennington, and authorizing an appropriation to be utilized in connection with such observance; to the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions.

By Mr. BROWNING: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 178) to establish an industrial relations commission, defining its duties, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

#### MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By Mrs. NORTON: A memorial of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, a joint resolution urging the retention of the naval air station at Lakehurst, N. J.; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BERGER: A bill (H. R. 9602) for the relief of Hilda Willrich; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CHAPMAN: A bill (H. R. 9603) for the relief of Clyde Cornish; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ESTERLY: A bill (H. R. 9604) for the relief of Clair A. Koch; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. ROY G. FITZGERALD: A bill (H. R. 9605) granting a pension to Anna Trost; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FRENCH: A bill (H. R. 9606) for the relief of L. J. Houghtaling; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. FROTHINGHAM: A bill (H. R. 9607) granting a pension to Algile M. Philbrook; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.



By Mr. HILL of Maryland: A bill (H. R. 9608) for the relief of John Maika; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HOOPER: A bill (H. R. 9609) for the relief of John W. Barnum; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LUCE: A bill (H. R. 9610) to correct the military record of John J. O'Connor; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MAJOR: A bill (H. R. 9611) for the relief of Edward J. Costello; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MOORE of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 9612) granting an increase of pension to Mary Ward; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MORGAN: A bill (H. R. 9613) granting an increase of pension to Adelaide Thacker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MORROW: A bill (H. R. 9614) granting a pension to Mariano F. Sena; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PARKER: A bill (H. R. 9615) to correct the naval record of William Dietle; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. REED of New York: A bill (H. R. 9616) granting an increase of pension to Sarah F. Calkins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9617) granting an increase of pension to Emma Kingman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9618) granting an increase of pension to Grace A. Starring; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9619) granting an increase of pension to Jeannette L. Taylor; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. REID of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 9620) for the relief of Andrew J. Patrick; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ROWBOTTOM: A bill (H. R. 9621) granting a pension to Andrew S. Deeds; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHREVE: A bill (H. R. 9622) granting an increase of pension to Minora J. Williams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STRONG of Kansas: A bill (H. R. 9623) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Hamme; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STRONG of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 9624) granting an increase of pension to Margaret J. Calhoun; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TREADWAY: A bill (H. R. 9625) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Phillips; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WHITEHEAD: A bill (H. R. 9626) granting an extension of patent to the United Daughters of the Confederacy; to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. EDWARDS: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 177) authorizing the Librarian of Congress to return to Solomon's Lodge, No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons, of Savannah, Ga., the minute book of the Savannah, Ga., Masonic Lodge; to the Committee on the Library.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

757. By Mr. BLOOM: Petition of Catholic Central Verein of America, New York State Branch, concerning the so-called Curtis-Reed bill; to the Committee on Education.

758. Also, petition of New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, concerning the activities of the New York Telephone Co. and its parent corporation, the American Telephone & Telegraph Co.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

759. By Mr. BURTON: Petition adopted by the board of directors of the American Polish Chamber of Industry, Cleveland, Ohio, with reference to proposed immigration legislation; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

760. By Mr. CURRY: Petition of Spanish War veterans of Sacramento, Calif., favoring the passage of House bill 98, increasing pensions to Spanish War veterans; to the Committee on Pensions.

761. By Mr. GALLIVAN: Petition of James L. Molloy, master, house of correction, Deer Island, Boston Harbor, Mass., recommending early and favorable consideration of legislation to increase the pensions of veterans of the Spanish-American War; to the Committee on Pensions.

762. By Mr. GARBBER: Resolution by the Retail Druggists' Association, of Terre Haute, Ind., favoring Federal legislation legalizing the right of any producer of identified merchandise to enter into enforceable contracts, at wholesale or retail, or both, for the protection of resale prices upon his own identified merchandise; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

763. Also, resolution by the Butler Board of Commerce, opposing the Gooding long and short haul bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

764. Also, letter from the chairman, legislative board, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, State of New York, urging favorable consideration of House bill 7180; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

765. By Mr. MOONEY: Petition of board of directors, American Polish Chamber of Industry, Cleveland, Ohio, protesting the Aswell registration of aliens bill and indorsing the Perlman immigration bill; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

766. By Mr. O'CONNELL of New York: Petition of the Building Trades Council of New York City, Long Island, and vicinity, favoring the restoration of light wines and beers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

767. By Mr. RAINEY: Petition of Mrs. Frank H. Calloway and 36 other citizens of Chapin, Ill., opposing the modification of the Volstead Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

768. By Mr. SWING: Petition of board of directors of the Automobile Club of southern California, urging appropriation of funds for the building of needed highways in the national parks; to the Committee on Appropriations.

#### SENATE

MONDAY, February 22, 1926

The Chaplain, Rev. J. J. Muir, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Lord, Thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations. Before the mountains were brought forth, before even Thou hadst formed the world, from everlasting to everlasting, Thou art God. We recognize the everlastingness of Thy presence, of Thy power, of Thy grace; and we recognize the associations formed in connection with those builders of the Nation in years gone by.

We thank Thee for him whose memory comes up with fresh significance to us this morning as we review the history of the past. We thank Thee for his patriotism, for his splendid devotion to the interests that have had to do with the building of national life; and we pray Thee, our Father, as we think of him that we may think of his devotion in moments of singular significance, as he bowed in prayer before the great God of all and found for himself a refuge and strength in time of trouble.

Hear us, we beseech of Thee, that with profound understanding of our obligations to the national life and to the upholding of the principles then presented as in the past, may God help us to exalt the Nation in righteousness, to make it as a perpetual blessing to humanity, a place of splendid opportunity, of high and holy endeavor.

The Lord save us from meanness, from self-seeking. The Lord help us to find our highest endeavor in fulfilling, yea, in realizing constantly the fact that only as we trust in Thee can there be given strength and perpetuity, and thus make national life a benediction to humanity. We ask in Jesus' name. Amen.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday last, when, on request of Mr. Jones of Washington and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

#### CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Bayard	Fess	McKellar	Sackett
Bingham	Fletcher	McLean	Sheppard
Blease	Frazier	McMaster	Shipstead
Bratton	Gerry	McNary	Shortridge
Brookhart	Gillett	Mayfield	Simmons
Broussard	Gooding	Means	Smith
Bruce	Greene	Metcalf	Smoot
Cameron	Hale	Neely	Stanfield
Capper	Harrell	Norbeck	Stephens
Copeland	Harris	Norris	Trammell
Couzens	Harrison	Nye	Tyson
Cummins	Heflin	Oddie	Walsh
Dale	Jones, N. Mex.	Overman	Weller
Deneen	Jones, Wash.	Phelps	Wheeler
Edwards	Kendrick	Pittman	Williams
Ernst	Keyes	Ransdell	Willis
Fernald	King	Reed, Pa.	
Ferris	La Follette	Robinson, Ark.	

Mr. HEFLIN. I wish to announce that my colleague, the senior Senator from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD], is absent on account of illness.

Mr. JONES of Washington. I desire to announce that the senior Senator from Kansas [Mr. CURTIS] is absent from the Senate because of illness.